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In This Issue

Page

Child Training Practices among Low-Income Families 1
Oliver C. Moles, Jr.

A Study of Office-Based Eligibility Decisions 20
Lawrence Podell

Book: "The Professional Altruist" 22

Note: 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act on Protective Payments to Aged, Blind and Disabled 26

Medicare Enrollment 29

Publications of Interest 30

Program and Operating Statistics 31

1965 Index of Subject and Authors 45

CHILD TRAINING PRACTICES AMONG LOW-INCOME FAMILIES*

An empirical study

Oliver C. Moles, Jr.**

When families and children live on a marginal income their modes of living must adapt to the limitations imposed upon them. Life is different for the impoverished family, but separating cause and effect is difficult. Certain kinds of behavior may lead toward poverty. At the same time, poverty causes day-by-day survival stresses which make first demands on energies and resources.

The literature now offers a number of good studies on differences in child training practices between social classes. However, there is a paucity of research at present which provides information on possible differences in child training practices within low-income groups. In this research report comparisons are made between public assistance recipients, usually the poorest of the poor, and low-income non-recipients, regarding their child training practices.[1] The most striking conclusion to be drawn from this study is that these groups are in general very similar in the ways they report bringing up their children.

Differences in child training practices were to be found, however, in several important respects. For example, more of the recipient than non-recipient mothers wanted their children to finish college, and they set higher standards for their children's academic performance. In intact recipient families, mainly supported by the city's general assistance program, the father played a larger role in child training. He, more often than the non-recipient father, set behavior standards for his children and was sterner with them. However, these differences are exceptions to the overall similarity of the groups--a similarity which suggests that for purposes of formulating and administering programs concerned with child welfare and parent-child relations, all these families might profitably be considered as part of one high-risk population.

The full range of practices to be discussed include parents' aspirations and education for their children, maternal demands and discipline, parental power and agreement concerning children's

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**Division of Research, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

For references, see end of article.

activities, children's household tasks and play with parents. Information from a number of sources suggests that public assistance recipients differ from non-recipients in some of these practices, although the nature and source of the difference is not always clear. For instance, recipients are sometimes characterized as apathetic and lacking in initiative. Some support for this is provided in a study of unemployed parents in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program which found more "psychological dependency" among unemployed fathers receiving long-term public assistance than among non-recipient fathers of similar economic status.[2] But the children of these unemployed parents were found to be less dependent. Whether these and other differences can be attributed to experiences associated with the receipt of public assistance or whether they spring from events occurring before the family even sought assistance is debatable and will be discussed below.

Clues from Earlier Studies

There are further differences noted by other investigators which may affect child training in the groups under study. From anthropological studies in Mexico and field studies in Washington, D.C. the same conclusion was reached: that very poor parents become resigned to a loss of control over their children after an early age.[3] Parents continue to want respect from their children, as well as help with household tasks, but feel unable to attain these objectives. Inability to enforce clear rules of conduct seems to be related in part to the number of children a family has.[4] It is known that AFDC families are larger than the national average or even the average for families headed by a woman.[5] The more children a family has, the more difficult it may be for parents to control and even to pay attention to them. Moreover, mothers receiving AFDC have received less schooling than other mothers across the nation,[6] so their ability to help children with school work is more limited. But a high level of interest in children's education and their educational aspirations has been noted among both economically dependent and non-dependent low-income families in two separate studies.[7]

While some of these studies do not provide comparisons within the low-income stratum, the findings do generally suggest that in areas where differences occur one would expect a less favorable family atmosphere for child socialization among public assistance recipients than among other less deprived, low-income families. From these studies several specific hypotheses have been drawn which can be tested against the data on child training practices obtained in this study. Thus, it was possible to predict that these recipient parents would place lower demands on their children for proper conduct, and spend less time with their children. Relating to the mother's aspirations and educational demands for her children, the findings from earlier studies do not suggest any differences between recipients and non-recipients of public assistance. But if it is assumed that the parents who received public assistance have had less formal education than the others,[8] their interest may not be so readily translated into actual help with school work and reading to young children.

The Role of the Father

Following additional clues from previous studies the father's role in child training may be viewed as distinct from the mother's role in some respects. Concerning inter-parental power, the father receiving public assistance was predicted to play a smaller part in decision-making concerning child training, based on the finding that the husband holds less power in making a variety of household decisions if he is not employed full time.[9] His wife's power may also threaten the husband's conception of his role and lead to increased disagreements between them concerning child training as well as discrepant demands on the children.

Times of stress appear to produce no invariable effect on family integration. Of those experiencing unemployment during the Great Depression, family disintegration and tension were much more likely to occur among parents who were poorly adapted to each other before the crisis than among families which were previously well organized.[10] A study of Detroit families living in deteriorated neighborhoods and public housing projects indicated, as could be expected, that "some of the most severely damaged and troubled families" were those receiving public assistance.[11] More specifically one authority estimates that 80 to 85 percent of all families in the AFDC program across the nation have, in addition to financial problems, urgent personal and socially disruptive problems.[12] This is not surprising since there are eligibility factors of family breakdown in addition to financial need.

If we assume that fathers in families receiving public assistance also experience such problems, then they may have less time and energy left to play with the children and may be more likely to withdraw from child care discipline and family life in general. While the father may supervise children less, the increased tension arising from his unemployment and the necessity of seeking public assistance may make him hypercritical of the children. It is not clear, however, from these earlier studies whether to expect the father to put more demand on his children than the mother. In a similar vein it is not clear whether children will be treated more sternly and expected to perform more household tasks, such as washing the dishes, or whether the children will be freer of responsibility because of less supervision and fewer demands. Since the literature is vague, no prediction on children's household responsibilities can be made, but the lines of reasoning presented should give some idea about the differences to be expected for most of the specific questions asked of recipients and nonrecipients of public assistance.

THE STUDY DESIGN

The basic data collected in 1963 pertain to 800 families with children in 12 inner-city schools of Detroit, Michigan. The children were selected at random from the upper 5th and 6th grades of each school and 87 percent were 11 or 12 years old. This study of public welfare cases is therefore restricted to those families with children in the two highest grades of these elementary schools. Some questions will refer to these "sample" children only and other questions refer to any appropriate children in the family. Most of the questions to be reported were contained in an interview with the mother but some came from a questionnaire filled out by the sample children.[13]

Later the city and county public assistance records were searched for extent and duration of money payments. Thus, all major local sources of public financial assistance both to broken families and to intact families facing unemployment were canvassed. The county office administers the AFDC program and the city office administers a general assistance program. The large number of intact families in this study are accounted for by the city of Detroit's general assistance program which provides aid to unemployed fathers whose income falls below determined family needs. On the other hand, mothers whose husbands have left them are assisted almost exclusively by the AFDC program in Detroit. Almost all families receiving public assistance in this study were AFDC or city general assistance program cases. These programs will not be treated separately in this paper because the major focus is on economic dependency, rather than on specific assistance programs. Therefore, the term public assistance will refer to any form of financial assistance from a governmental agency.

Starting with 1,021 families in the original sample, all families reporting an income of $6,000 or more for 1962 were excluded. This was only 4.5 percent of the public assistance recipients (446), but 34.2 percent of the non-recipients (575).[14] Another 14 families which

were neither white nor Negro were also excluded. Of the 800 families remaining, the 422 who had received public assistance at any time in the previous 3 years were divided into low-and high-recipient groups at the median. The 208 low-recipients had 1-29 months of assistance (median of 14 months) and the 214 high-recipients had 30-36 months of assistance (median of close to the full 36 months) in the 3 years before the family data were collected. Comparable data for all families were available only for this period, so this explains the large number of high-recipient cases with the full 36 months of assistance. Of the 800 cases remaining, 378 had not received public assistance locally in this 3 year period.

Because the high-recipients and non-recipients should show the largest differences, the following discussion will focus on them primarily. Only differences which are statistically significant at the .05 level and where high-recipients and non-recipients differ by at least 9 percent will be discussed.[15] In all cases these differences are large enough to suggest that receipt of public assistance has more than a negligible relationship to child training practices.[16]

A Profile of Family Economic Status

The recipient groups can be compared rather quickly on economic status with the aid of Table I, located at the end of this article. Not surprisingly, fewer high-recipient than non-recipient mothers reported that their husbands were living at home since this is an eligibility factor for that part of the sample served by the AFDC program. Husbands who were living at home and working followed a similar pattern at a reduced level.

By contrast, the occupations of husbands living at home among non-recipient and high-recipient families were almost identical--three-fourths being operatives, service workers or laborers. Without considering the husband's presence and work status, about a fourth of the non-recipient women were working at the time of the interview while only one in ten of the high-recipient women were working, due to the fact that if earnings were substantial the family would be ineligible for assistance. Disrupting illness as defined by the mother did not seem to occur much more often among one type of family than another, although close to one-fourth of all families reported fairly frequent illnesses in recent years. About one-fifth of the non-recipient families received less than $3,000 from all sources in 1962 but close to three-fourths of the high-receipient families were below this poverty line figure.

Family Composition

Ninety-five percent of the women interviewed were the natural mothers of the school children selected for the study. (See Table II for supporting data on this section.) Most of the women had no other adult relative aside from their husbands living at home, not even grown sons or daughters, to share the responsibilities of child rearing.

Fewer of the high-recipient families had children under five than either of the other types of families, so it would appear that fewer of the high-recipients would have to cope with the competing demands of small children. When all children under age 13 are included, the non-recipients had the lowest median number (2.3), and the low-recipients the highest (3.4).

Finally, the families varied markedly in race. Whites accounted for almost half of the non-recipients but only one-ninth of the high-recipients. Racial composition varied widely between recipient types and may therefore account for the differences between them. Family income and father absence also varied widely between recipient types. Therefore, the effect of these variables will be controlled whenever differences are found between recipient types in the following analysis.

AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD TRAINING PRACTICES

Differences in child training practices between the high recipients and non-recipients did not occur as often as ex-

pected. Only 28 percent of the questions--7 which are in parentheses in Tables III through VI--showed meaningful differences (significant at the .05 level and varying by at least 9 percent) between these recipient types. For the 13 questions where directional predictions were made, (indicated by a P in Tables III-VI) only one was supported, 11 showed no difference, and one was clearly reversed even before any control variables were considered.

Briefly, the supported prediction was that children in high-recipient families more often said their parents let their misbehavior go unattended. Going beyond the predictions, the study indicated that the high-recipient mothers did not turn to authorities to control their children, based on the finding that very few said they would call the police if their child joined a gang. In addition there were no differences among recipient types in speaking to the teacher about a poor report card.

A number of questions revealed no meaningful differences between recipient types even though differences were predicted. The parents' education, the mother's help with school work, and reading stories to the child in the sample when he or she was young--all were about equal among non-recipient and high-recipient families. Husband-wife disagreements over child punishment and the sample child's perception of discrepant demands from parents also occurred about equally among each type. Likewise there were no substantial differences between recipient types in the relative power of husbands and wives in deciding how much schooling their child should receive, nor in their agreement on the amount of this schooling. There were also no differences between recipient types in the relative frequency of the husband or wife disciplining the child. Finally, the husband's relationship to the children in the sample regarding free time spent with them and participation in games was about the same among non-recipient and high-recipient families.

The result which came out opposite to the prediction showed that husbands in high-recipient families had a greater voice in deciding what would be permissible behavior for their children.

On questions where no predictions were made but where meaningful differences were found, the following findings were disclosed: High-recipient mothers wanted their sample children to finish college and more expected better school work than these children felt capable of achieving. When they were given a hypothetical situation, more high-recipient than non-recipient mothers would explain to their children why it is wrong to "beat up" others. The father in high-recipient families was less often the more permissive parent than in non-recipient families. In the one area of household tasks explored, children in high-recipient families more often washed the dishes without adult help. The questions which produced no differences can also be examined by reference to Tables III through VI.

Taken together, these findings suggest several conclusions. While more high-recipient parents are unable at times to control children's misconduct, this laxness does not extend to school work, educational aspirations and household tasks, because more high-recipients than others hold high expectations in these areas. It is interesting that three-fourths of all mothers, regardless of recipient type, strongly believe in inculcating obedience and respect for authority in children. Although most of these parents value obedience, much as those parents mentioned in the earlier studies, the high-recipients are less able to obtain it at times. The sub-group analysis in the next section will provide some clues to the meaning of this.

Earlier in this paper it was assumed that the high-recipient parents would have less education and therefore be less able to help their children educationally. The differences anticipated in the amount of education of parents did not materialize. It was surprising, but not inconsistent with their more frequently expressed high aspirations, to find a few more high-

recipient mothers helping with school work, but this difference was not statistically significant.

It appears from the above findings that inter-parental power is not a unitary phenomenon and must be differentiated by content area. While the relative power of each parent to set educational levels for the children in the sample to attain did not vary much between recipient types, the parents did vary in setting behavior standards for children, the high-recipient fathers having more power than the non-recipient fathers. A broader discussion of the findings will include the effect of the control variables.

EXPLORATION OF THE DIFFERENCES

Each of the control variables--race, family income ("lower" under $3,000 and "higher" up to $6,000) and father presence--was applied one at a time to all findings which showed a meaningful difference between non-recipients and high-recipients, except for questions about relations between parents where no father-absent families were ever used. Wherever the differences between high- and non-recipients were reduced substantially, the control variable categories were considered to explain some of the relationship. The major interest, of course, is in identifying subgroups where the differences still remain strong. Table VII contains a full presentation of the data on control variables for the reader who wants to examine the supporting data for the statements made in this section. The differences which remained strong are in parentheses.

In the area of education, the original differences in educational aspirations were maintained only among the father-absent and lower-income subgroups. More Negroes than whites had high aspirations, and race accounts for some of the original variation between recipient types because within each race the original difference of 12 percent was reduced to 7 percent. The more common high expectations for good school work among high-recipients was attributable to the father-absent, lower-income, and Negro families--people in the poorest economic and social circumstances. The finding that more high-recipient parents ignored children's misbehavior held true among the father-present families and to a lesser extent among higher-income, lower-income and Negro families.

Assuming that the high-recipients are most deprived, these findings run contrary to a number of previous ones which have pointed to more apathy and fatalism among poorer families.[17] Of course, parents may still be pessimistic about improving their own lot while transferring their hopes to their children, but this is not known because no questions about parents' hopes for themselves were examined here. But for the answer as to why high-recipients should be most ambitious for their children, it would seem advisable to study first the father-absent families where differences between recipient types were clearly greatest, both in aspirations and in expectations for academic performance.

Could this be a tendency of the mothers to give socially desirable responses during the interview based perhaps on intuitions developed in dealing with various social agencies? Probably not, because more children in high-recipient families also mentioned that their mothers set high standards for their school work, so it is apparent that the mothers acted in ways consistent with their interview statements. In addition, the interviews for this study took place in the home under the auspices of a university research institute without any connection to the public assistance agencies. There is the possibility instead that public assistance recipients are better informed and more assertive than other low-income families who might also be eligible for public assistance. But a test of this notion must await further analysis.

To this point, the whites followed a somewhat different pattern--the high-recipient children said their parents placed less emphasis on school work and more on controlling misconduct. Their parents would appear to be more like the traditional lower status parents who

stress obedience and see less need for high scholarship. Another possible explanation comes from analysis of a nationwide sample of AFDC cases. It has been suggested that economic dependence among whites may derive more from emotional barriers, and such dependence among Negroes more from disadvantaged socio-economic status.[18] These emotional barriers included adult behavior problems which might preoccupy parents and prevent them from stressing scholarship.

By contrast, children's misbehavior is a more constant source of irritation than bad grades, and is in itself perhaps a reminder of the parents' own behavior problems. Under these circumstances, emotionally preoccupied white parents may harbor many frustrations concerning their children. Given the above finding, this line of reasoning should apply more to whites than Negroes. It is supported by the tendency, found only among whites, for high-recipients to "bawl out" their children more often than non-recipients (data not shown). But while these pieces fit together, there may again be other explanations for the results.

The greater use of explanation among high-recipient mothers to correct children's misbehavior is maintained among Negroes, father-absent families, and families at both income levels. Again this runs contrary to previous studies which have shown that higher status mothers use more reasoning in discipline,[19] and more verbal communication with their children[20]--if we assume that the high-recipients are a little lower in socio-economic status than the non-recipients. However, in terms of educational aspirations for their children, some of these same high-recipient subgroups are more like middle-class mothers than are the non-recipients, although the process by which they acquired their preference for explaining cannot be determined here. Regardless of its origin, they are using a technique which has been shown to promote more internalization of parental standards.[21] Unfortunately, their ambitions are not matched by their educational capabilities, and their own foreshortened schooling limits the information they can transmit to their children.

Concerning the father's role, his greater power among high recipients to set standards for children is affected little by race or income level. His greater sternness toward his children, as compared with the mother, is maintained among higher-income, lower-income and Negro subgroups.

During the Great Depression many unemployed men supervised their children much more[22] than before the crisis and there is a slight tendency for the same pattern to appear in this study. (see Table VI no. 4) That this is caretaking rather than recreation is borne out by the tendency for fewer high-recipient than non-recipient fathers to play with their children. This arrangement is not without problems, however, as seen in the slightly larger frequency of inter-parental disagreements over child punishment among high recipients. What seems to be happening is that as the husband exercises more power over the children, his wife objects to his actions. Yet in a sense he has nothing else to do with his time so his power and supervision over the children emerge as a result of the greater amount of time he has to spend at home.

As a final note, the tendency for more children in high-recipient families to wash dishes remained fairly strong in all sub-groups except among Negroes. In general, Negro children performed this task more often than did white children, and more Negro children in non-recipient families did so than in any other non-recipient subgroup. This suggests that at least in the area of household tasks extreme financial difficulty may promote the mobilization of family resources which are not already utilized, rather than be an indicator of inherent family disorganization in household functioning. What happens to other areas of family functioning cannot be ascertained from these data.

A reexamination of Tables III through VI shows that for two-thirds of the child rearing responses, the low recipients can be placed somewhere within the range of high and non-recipients. Only two child rearing questions exceed this range by as much as five percentage points. The first showed that more low-recipient mothers would be satisfied with manual occupations for their children than would either of the other two types. This may be related to the greater frequency of low status jobs occurring among the husbands in low-recipient families (See Table I no. 3) because more low-recipient mothers had low occupational aspirations when the father was present (41 percent) than when he was absent (31 percent). Having a husband present in the home who is employed only sporadically in low status occupations is perhaps most common among the low-recipients. Such a situation may increase the mother's awareness of the difficulties of occupational mobility and therefore reduce her aspirations for the children. The second question on which low recipients were at least 5 percent outside the range of non-recipients and high-recipients, indicated that low-user children least often had a regular job of washing dishes.

Aside from these divergencies, the remainder of the data suggests that the low-recipients can generally be placed between the high and non-recipients on child training practices.

CONCLUSION

A sizeable majority of the child training questions (72 percent) yielded no substantial differences between non-recipients and high-recipients of public assistance and in many cases the low-recipients fell between the other two groups. This finding is in itself very significant for it suggests that in terms of how they train children all three of these groups may be generally considered part of the same high-risk low-income population. The needs of one segment would appear to be the needs of all segments. The striking similarities in child training practices, so evident in the report findings, would therefore seem to warrant a broadly-based child welfare program, one which would encompass the needs of all these low-income families.

In a few areas, however, meaningful differences were noted. More high-recipient mothers set high educational aspirations for their children and expected high levels of academic performance. This was especially true in families where the father was absent. In pursuit of this goal the mothers seem to display none of the fatalism frequently attributed to them. On the other hand, more high-recipient parents seemed at times to ignore their children's misbehavior.

The high-recipient fathers played a larger role than non-recipient fathers in setting standards for their children's behavior and to some extent appear to have spent more time taking care of them. But the data suggest that more disagreements between parents concerning child discipline may ensue when high-recipient, unemployed husbands assume increased responsibilities for child care. Concerning household functioning, an indication that high-receipient parents in times of greatest stress may expect more help in household work is provided by the finding that their children more often than those in other families washed dishes without help.

Concerning the entire study, it is of necessity restricted to certain aspects of child training practices--primarily the education and control of pre-adolescent children. Only the reasonably large differences between types of recipients of public assistance were selected for discussion. Other family life variables may affect the relationships described--variables such as the mother's working and the presence of young children in the household--and they merit further exploration. For present purposes, however, it was felt more important to select as controls those items which varied most by recipient type.

A qualification must be observed in interpreting the meaning of the independent variable: receipt of public assistance. The association of certain traits with the receipt of any kind of public assistance cannot definitely establish that these characteristics are related to public assistance. Some baseline measures are needed even before a financial crisis precipitates a need for public assistance. Such measures could be used to identify and control for the effects of previous experience. In addition, detailed follow-ups from the onset of the crisis through the assistance period would be needed to ferret out the effects of both. Therefore, "receipt of public assistance" refers to a wide array of potential sources of influence in this investigation. Which factors are most influential remains to be determined.

It would be illuminating to explore the effects of the differences noted in this study on children's behavior in school, at home and in the community. This kind of exploration must at present depend on the use of other studies. To determine how far these findings from a rather restricted sample can be generalized, it would be worth replicating this study in other localities with children of different ages from a more broadly representative group of families receiving public assistance.

For the 28 percent of the questions where meaningful differences between non-recipients and high-recipients were found, they generally represent only about a 10 percent variation. This is not large enough to infer a striking relationship between receipt of public assistance and child training practices, although explanations have been offered for the specific differences observed.

But it is significant to note that the several groups--whether they be public assistance recipient or economically independent families--are in so many respects similar in their child training practices.

Table I. A Profile of Family Economic Status - Percentage of Each Recipient Type Reporting Various Economic Characteristics

Characteristics reported by mother	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
	Non-recipients (N=378)[1/]	Low-recipients (N=208)	High-recipients (N=214)	All types (N=800)
[2/](1.) Husband present.....	[3/]83	69	34	66
(2.) Husband present and working.....	70	39	12	47
3. Husband works (worked) as an operative, private household or service worker or laborer (among husbands present)	73	86	75	77
(4.) Mother works.....	24	14	11	18
5. Disrupting family illness occurred fairly often or more in last 4-5 years.....	23	27	24	24
(6.) Total family income for 1962 was under $3000....	22	52	72	43

1/ Here and in other tables the number of cases on which some percentages are based may be slightly less than listed because of missing data and inappropriate responses.

2/ Items in parentheses in Tables I-VI only, show statistically significant differences at the .05 level where non-recipients and high-recipients varied by at least 9 percent.

3/ This 83% should be interpreted to mean that in 83 percent of the non-recipient families the mother reported that her husband was present or living at home, and in 17 percent he was reported absent. All the following percentages should be interpreted in the same way because all responses to questions have been dichotomized. The difference between each stated percentage and 100 percent represents all those who did not have the characteristic mentioned.

Table II. Family Composition - Percentage of Each Recipient Type Reporting Various Family Characteristics

Characteristics reported by mother	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
	Non-recipients (N=378)	Low-recipients (N=208)	High-recipients (N 214)	All types (N=800)
1. Respondent is natural mother of the sample child.....	94	96	97	95
2. Other adult relatives present besides husband..	17	13	14	15
3. Sample child is twelve years old or less.....	87	86	88	87
(4.) Sample child is only or oldest child.....	38	30	27	33
5. Sample child is a boy....	51	50	45	49
6. Median number of children under 13 years of age....	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.7
(7.) Any children under 5 years of age.....	46	57	33	45
(8.) Respondent is white.....	46	26	11	32

Table III. Aspirations and Educational Training - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic

	Characteristics reported by mother or child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
		Non-recipients (N=378)	Low-recipients (N=208)	High-recipients (N=214)	All types (N=800)
	1. Child perceives mother thinks he needs to finish college.....	91	93	98	93
	(2.) Mother wants child to finish college.....	38	45	50	43
	3. Mother satisfied with a low prestige, manual occupation for child or child's husband.....	33	38	27	33
P [1/]	4. Child says mother helps most of the time with problems in school work..	50	48	55	51
P	5. Mother says child was read stories at least once a week before going to school.....	70	66	73	70
P	6. Mother reports she did not finish high school..	79	82	81	80
P	7. Mother reports that husband did not finish high school.....	82 [2/](313)	84 (143)	88 (73)	83 (529)

1/ P means that a prediction was made about how the non-recipients and high-recipients should be different. For the rationale behind these predictions see the first section of this article.

2/ Smaller numbers of cases because only women with husbands living at home were used.

Table IV. Maternal Demands, Values and Discipline - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic

Characteristics reported by mother or child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
	Non-recipients (N=378)	Low-recipients (N=208)	High-recipients (N=214)	All types (N=800)
(1.) Child perceives mother expects better school work than possible.....	76	80	85	80
P (2.) Child says parents let his misbehavior go unattended at least some of the time.....	33	35	42	36
3. Child expects this punishment by mother if he joined a gang that beat up others:*				
a. spanking, or.....	42	44	37	41
b. privilege or object taken away, or.....	16	18	18	17
c. explain why it was wrong.....	32	28	38	33
4. Mother's first choice of punishment if child joined a gang that beat up others:*				
a. spanking.....	17	19	14	17
b. privilege or object taken away.....	23	18	18	21
(c.) explain why it was wrong.....	36	42	45	40
5. Mother's first choice of action if child had a poor report card:*				
a. speak to teacher...	41	41	39	41
b. privilege or object taken away.....	19	14	22	19
c. spend more time to help child.....	18	18	18	18
6. Mother agrees that "time-tested teachings" should be used to handle delinquency.....	57	54	51	55
7. Mother strongly agrees that obedience and respect for authority are most important virtues children should learn...	75	78	75	76

*Most common responses only.

Table V. Parental Power and Agreement in Intact Families - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic

	Characteristics in families with a father at home	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
		Non-recipients (N=313)	Low-recipients (N=143)	High-recipients (N=73)	All types (N=529)
P (1.)	Mother's answer to who has most say about things children can do:*				
	a. mother.....	47	42	35	44
	(b.) father.....	20	23	36	23
	c. both.....	32	35	26	32
P 2.	Mother's answer to who will have most say about amount of child's education:*				
	a. mother.....	26	22	26	25
	b. father.....	16	11	15	14
	c. both.....	53	58	54	55
P 3.	Mother perceives that father agrees on amount of child's education.....	94	94	96	94
P 4.	Child says parents make discrepant demands at least some of the time...	58	49	49	54
P 5.	Mother perceives any disagreement with husband over child punishment.....	67	71	77	70
(6.)	Mother's answer to who is easier on children:*				
	a. mother.....	42	46	53	45
	b. father.....	46	40	36	43

*Most common responses only.

Table VI. Tasks and Games - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic

	Characteristics reported by mother or child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance			
		Non-recipients	Low-recipients	High-recipients	All types
P 1.	Mother says husband disciplines sample child at least half the time (among those with husband present)....	47 (313)	50 (143)	52 (73)	48 (529)
(2.)	Mother's answer to who does the dishes:*				
	a. mother alone.....	21	12	10	16
	b. father alone.....	0	0	0	0
	c. children alone.....	46 (313)	57 (143)	66 (73)	54 (529)
3.	Mother says that dishes is a regular job for children (among those with children who help wash dishes).....	86 (243)	81 (148)	90 (171)	86 (562)
P 4.	Mother says husband spends at least some of his free time together with the children (among those with husband present).....	78 (313)	77 (143)	88 (73)	79 (529)
P 5.	Child says father plays ball or other games with child at least once a week (among children who say they have someone like a father at home)..	55 (313)	57 (143)	51 (73)	55 (529)

*Most common responses only.

Table VII. Items which Varied between Recipient Types - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic within Categories of Father Presence, Income Level, and Race

Characteristics Reported by Mother or Child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance		
	Non-recipients	Low-recipients	High-recipients
I. Aspirations and Educational Training			
1. Mother wants child to finish college			
a. father present	[1] 39 [2] (313)	43 (143)	43 (72)
[3] (b.) father absent	34 (65)	48 (65)	54 (142)
(c.) lower income	37 (83)	45 (107)	51 (155)
d. higher income	51 (295)	45 (101)	49 (59)
e. white	31 (174)	33 (55)	38 (24)
f. Negro	45 (204)	49 (153)	52 (190)
All cases	38 (378)	45 (208)	50 (214)

1/ This figure means that among the non-recipient families where the father is present 39 percent of the mothers wanted their children to finish college, and 61 percent did not. Similar logic applies to all other percentages in Table VII.

2/ The maximum number of cases, on which most percentages in Table VII are figured, are presented here in I. 1 in parentheses. Note that percentages based only on intact families represent smaller number of cases (See III. 1. of this Table).

3/ Parentheses in Table VII refer to differences between non-recipients and high-recipients in the designated subgroup which remained substantially as strong as in the original comparison (all cases).

Table VII. Items which Varied between Recipient Types - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic within Categories of Father Presence, Income Level, and Race (cont'd)

Characteristics Reported by Mother or Child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance		
	Non-recipients	Low-recipients	High-recipients
II. Maternal Demands and Discipline			
1. Child perceives mother expects better school work than possible			
a. father present	78	80	79
(b.) father absent	68	82	89
(c.) lower income	77	77	87
d. higher income	76	84	81
(e.) white	70	64	58
(f.) Negro	81	86	89
All cases	76	80	85
2. Child says parents let his misbehavior go unattended at least some of the time			
(a.) father present	31	34	40
b. father absent	40	38	43
(c.) lower income	35	31	43
d. higher income	32	40	39
(e.) white	26	19	17
f. Negro	38	41	45
All cases	33	35	42
3. Mother's first choice of punishment is to explain why it is wrong if child joined a gang that beat up others			
a. father present	36	46	38
(b.) father absent	37	32	49
(c.) lower income	34	44	43
(d.) higher income	37	39	51
e. white	38	44	38
(f.) Negro	35	41	46
All cases	36	42	45

Table VII. Items which Varied between Recipient Types - Percentage among Each Recipient Type Mentioning Each Characteristic within Categories of Father Presence, Income Level, and Race (cont'd)

Characteristics Reported by Mother or Child	Types of Recipients of Public Assistance		
	Non-recipients	Low-recipients	High-recipients
III. Parental Power and Agreement in Intact Families			
1. Mother says father has most say about things children can do*			
(a.) lower income	24 (42)	27 (62)	38 (48)
(b.) higher income	19 (272)	20 (80)	32 (25)
(c.) white	21 (145)	18 (40)	36 (11)
(d.) Negro	18 (169)	26 (102)	36 (62)
All cases	20 (314)	23 (142)	36 (73)
2. Mother says father is easier on children than is she			
(a.) lower income	50	37	35
(b.) higher income	45	43	36
c. white	42	40	36
(d.) Negro	49	40	36
All cases	46	40	36
IV. Tasks and Games			
3. Mother reports children alone do the dishes			
(a.) father present	45	54	67
(b.) father absent	49	65	65
(c.) lower income	51	50	65
(d.) higher income	44	65	70
e. white	26	36	60
f. Negro	62	65	68
All cases	46	57	66

*The control for father presence is not needed in this and some of the following items wherever only father-present families were used. The number of cases in these smaller samples are given here.

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14. Only a minority (38 percent) of the 422 mothers who had received public assistance reported family incomes over $3,000 for the year 1962. Many had not received assistance for the full year so at least a part of their income derived from other sources. A fuller explanation awaits further analysis of the data.

15. The test used was the test for differences between proportions. See the tables developed by Vernon Davies: Rapid Method for Determining Significance of the Difference between Two Percentages. Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations, Seattle, Washington, 1952.

16. The coefficient of contingency for differences of 10% at the middle and end of the percentage range varies between .13 and .34 when corrected for its upper limit. This means that at best about ten percent of the statistical variation in child training practices is accounted for by the use of public assistance, although it will be more when the percentage differences are greater. Thus with 10% differences the relationship is neither strong nor negligible.

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A STUDY OF OFFICE-BASED ELIGIBILITY DECISIONS

Lawrence Podell*

This is an analysis of decisions concerning the eligibility of welfare applicants in which judgments of eligibility without field investigations were compared with decisions based on field inquiries.

The occasion for the study was a strike by two unions representing employees of the New York City Department of Welfare, during the month of January 1965. With the drastic reduction in manpower resulting from the strike, it was not possible to determine the eligibility of applicants through the usual procedures, and field investigations were therefore suspended. To meet the emergency, criteria were developed for the determination of "presumptive eligibility." The criteria were based on information which could be readily procured in agency offices--from interviews and records, by telephone and letter. During the strike month, 5,558 applications, including 659 previously investigated cases, were judged eligible.

Comparison of Total Acceptances

Comparisons were made, for each category of assistance in which applicants were accepted, in two ways. First, the profile of admissions during January 1965, the period under study, was compared with the profile for two previous months, December 1964, and January 1964, when the usual two-stage procedure for determining eligibility was followed. Then the results of field inquiries conducted after the settlement of the strike were compared with the other periods

During the month of the strike when 10 of the Department's 25 local offices were closed, total acceptances were only 55 percent of December 1964 and 62 percent of January 1964. Acceptances in the adult categories (Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled, and Old Age Assistance) during the strike were 33 percent and 40 percent of those of the two earlier months; acceptances in the family categories, (Temporary Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to Dependent Children**) were 67 percent and 82 percent of December and 69 percent and 77 percent of January; the Home Relief (General Assistance) category, containing both adult and family cases, ranged in between the other categories with 47 percent and 61 percent.

Difficulty of travel might partially account for the differences. The blind, disabled and aged who resided in neighborhoods in which welfare centers were closed might have been prevented, because of the harsh winter weather, from applying at the welfare centers which were open. However, there is evidence that staff "presumptive eligibility" decisions contributed to the comparatively lower proportion of acceptances in the adult categories. Of the applications acted upon during the strike, the proportion of acceptances was considerably lower in the adult categories, compared to the previous months and the yearly

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**Federally-designated as Aid to Families With Dependent Children.

average. It was, however, higher in the family categories, with Home Relief again in between. In other words, the staff making "presumptive eligibility" decisions based upon office activity were less prone to accept adult categorical applications than those who, in prior months, utilized information gathered by field investigations.

Post Strike Reevaluation

After the strike, field investigations were conducted on the 4, 899 acceptances which were previously judged solely on the basis of office decisions. Of these, 72 percent were found to be still in need of assistance, while 28 percent were closed because of ineligibility. It was possible to compare these reevaluations with the results, during December and January 1964, of field investigations made on cases that passed all the office-criteria for eligibility.

It was found that the proportion of negative field reports for Aid to the Blind and Aid to the Disabled was slightly lower in 1965 than it was in either of the two months in 1964. The proportion of negative field reports for Old Age Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children cases was generally the same for all three periods. In other words, cases in these categories were adjudged negative at the usual rate, or less, through the post-strike field inquiries. However, the Home Relief and Temporary Aid to Dependent Children categories showed a higher proportion of reversals on post-strike eligibility judgments in 1965 than in either of the two months in 1964. For HR it was 42 percent compared to about 30 percent; for T-ADC it was 33 percent compared to about 18 percent. It is very likely that these differences can be explained by the time interval between office-decision and field inquiry.

When normal procedures obtain, field investigators act on office decisions more or less immediately; because of the strike, several weeks elapsed between the "presumptive eligibility" decisions and subsequent field investigations. Since both Home Relief and Temporary Aid to Dependent Children are categories ministering to people with temporary needs, the rate of movement out of these categories might be expected to be rather high. This expectation is supported by the facts that the major reason for subsequent T-ADC closings of strike-month applications was employment, and for HR closings was change of residence.

Recommendation for Further Study

It is recognized that this analysis is at best exploratory, limited in scope and effectiveness by the atypical circumstances surrounding the strike. But it does suggest the need for a detailed, representative study which will compare the relative effectiveness, efficiency and economy of mandatory field inquiries with the overall merits of office-based inquiries, especially in the adult categories. While such a study is being undertaken, field visitations for diagnostic and service purposes could continue.

THE PROFESSIONAL ALTRUIST[1]

The Emergence of Social Work as a Career, 1880 - 1930

A Review

In 1915, at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Abraham Flexner presented a paper which asked: "Is Social Work a Profession?" He answered in the negative. Since Flexner had recently completed a definitive study of medical education, his remarks constituted a challenge.

In an extremely well-written, comprehensive volume, Roy Lubove describes the process by which social workers in America have striven to achieve an affirmative answer to Flexner's question. In discussing the "professionalizing" process Lubove also suggests some of the reasons for the image social work as a profession presents today.

Lubove's well-documented study is not a history of social welfare, nor is it a history of social work. It is, rather, an historical analysis of the development of social work as a profession in America. Covering the years from about 1880 to 1930, it spans the period from the establishment of the first Charity Organization Society (COS) at Buffalo in 1877 to the beginning of the Great Depression.

It is safe to say that the appearance of the COS movement marks the real beginning of the employment of social workers on a full-time paid basis, as distinguished from the voluntary activities of the Friendly Visitors. The spread of the COS movement, bringing with it the division of functions between the paid Agent and the volunteer Friendly Visitor, bore within it the seeds of the strivings toward professionalization. Since this division of labor provided that the investigative and administrative functions be performed by the Agent, and the treatment functions by the Friendly Visitor, it was inevitable that the achievement of professional status for the paid worker was to be concurrent with a reduced role for the volunteer. Thus, this development takes place within the context of the private sector of social welfare.

The differentiation of function between the paid Agent and the Friendly Visitor flowed directly from the underlying philosophy of the COS. Friendly visiting was the "scientific" approach to the treatment of poverty. Lubove points out that although this "scientific" approach laid great stress on "efficient" charity, friendly visiting was actually the focal point of the entire effort. The investigative and administrative functions were assigned to the paid Agent, but the "friendly" relationship with the client was maintained by the Visitor.

This division of role and function suggests some interesting implications for some of today's manpower problems. In the quest for a more rational deployment of social work manpower considerable discussion and experimentation are being devoted to this method of utilization of personnel.

The importance of the full-time paid Agent was enhanced by the COS emphasis on "scientific" investigation, administration, and coordination, its increasing

[1]The Professional Altruist. By Roy Lubove. Harvard University Press. 1965. 291 pages. $5.95. With a Foreword by Oscar Handlin.

recognition of the need for "facts and more facts", the maintenance of case records as a guide to the Agent and Visitor and for research into the causes of poverty. Lubove suggests that "Mary Richmond's casework classic "Social Diagnosis" (1917) was in part a sophisticated expression of this passion for 'facts'."[2]

Emphasis on Case Work

Until the beginning of the 20th century, the striving toward professional status for the social worker was largely limited to what we refer to today as family casework. "Casework formed the basis of a professional identity and forced upon social agencies a consideration of the roles of professional and volunteer."[3] But this development did not, of course, occur in a vacuum. The emphasis on the "scientific" approach, which distinguished the COS from its predecessors, was manifested in the organizational structure of the agency and reflected the aristocratic and intellectual background and social philosophy of its founders and supporters. It was, therefore, a combination of COS social philosophy, reinforced by the establishment of an organizational and administrative structure to serve this philosophy, that led inexorably to conflict between paid Agent and volunteer, and eventually to the successful drive toward professionalization and the resultant diminution of the role of the volunteer.

But this was only the beginning. As Lubove points out, the quest for professional status made it necessary for caseworkers to "limit, define and clarify" their knowledge base and techniques. While COS caseworkers were engaged in this endeavor, social workers in other settings were developing their specialties: medical workers in hospitals, school social workers, and psychiatric social workers were defining and refining their roles and functions. By the beginning of the 20th century the social settlement movement, with its emphasis on social reform, also began to play its role in this process. But it was in the casework field that the basis for professional identity was formed.

Recognition of the need for social evidence about the client -- whether in COS, in hospital, school, or mental institution -- was a major spur to professionalization. Proximity to a recognized profession in the course of their work whetted the desire of medical social workers to establish their own professional identity and also provided a model. The experience of the visiting teachers (school social workers) and the psychiatric social workers in mental hospitals was similar.

A Profession Emerges

Definition of function, the need to limit, define and clarify their knowledge base, led to intense self-examination among caseworkers in the first two decades of the 20th century. The development of the various specialities in social work contributed to this process. The acceptance of the concept of "differential social treatment" regardless of setting -- school, hospital, mental clinic -- stimulated the quest for professional skills, and the need to develop a theory and a discipline distinct from any other group in the field of human relations. With the development of a knowledge base, it became necessary to transmit knowledge and techniques acquired--hence, the recognition of the need for and the establishment of training schools.

By 1920 one can review the developments of the previous forty years and observe that the outlines of a profession had, indeed, begun to emerge.

Flexner issued a challenge when, in describing his criteria for a profession he had found that "social work is ..... not so much a separate profession, as an endeavor to supplement certain existing professions pending their completed development;"[4] that it lacked a specific

[2] Lubove, p. 20.

[3] Lubove, p. 20.

[4] Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. 1915. p. 587.

skill applied to a specific function. He described the function of the social worker as that of a "mediator invoking this or that professional agency." Lubove, questioning whether Flexner was right, suggests that "liaison and resource mobilization in a complex urban society was a professional function requiring considerable skill and specialized training."[5]
But the fact was that social work itself did accept Flexner's criteria as he defined them. And, in the opinion of this reviewer, it was social work's reaction to Flexner, rather than Flexner's speech per se, that marked one of the major watersheds in the history of American social work. For it was in the search for a distinctive theoretical base, and the emphasis on therapeutic technique flowing from the psychoanalytical base, that led to a major change in direction.

The Critical Decision

Here is how Lubove sees it: "Social work had achieved a rough kind of balance prior to the 1920's. Scientific, professional casework, in the eyes of leaders like Mary Richmond and Ida Cannon, implied diagnosis and treatment based upon unique insights obtained through skilled accumulation and interpretation of 'social evidence.' ..... It is clear that a critical decision facing social workers around 1920 was whether to continue along the lines of the psychosocial casework expounded by Mary Richmond and being practiced, or whether to embrace the psychotherapy which some psychiatric social workers were beginning to view with favor."[6]

In establishing this dichotomy, Lubove is here discussing casework only. For while these developments were occurring in the casework field, the social settlement movement, with its emphasis on social environment and reform, was also active. But the emphasis on casework is pertinent to any discussion of the professionalization process since it was established as the nuclear skill.

The choice was for psychotherapy. The enthusiasm for Freud's teachings caused a major revolution in casework theory and practice. We find an extreme example of this in the following statement of Virginia Robinson: "I should like to put forward ..... the conviction that all social case work, insofar as it is good case work, is mental hygiene. Case work not founded on the point of view of personality and adjustment for which mental hygiene contends is simply poor case work, superficial in diagnosis and blind in treatment."[7] This view totally rejected the significance of social environment. This suggests a rather curious observation: In the pre-COS era, based on a distinction between the "worthy" and the "unworthy" poor, environment was rejected as a factor in the client's situation; and the new social casework, on a totally different theoretical base, made the same rejection! Lubove suggests of psychiatry that "Perhaps its greatest impact upon social work was to deflect attention not only from the liaison and mobilization function, but from any alternatives to a clinically oriented relationship therapy."[8]

This book is much more than the history of a "search for a theory." But certainly in the process of developing into a profession, the establishment of a theoretical base is of prime significance. Lubove traces the many threads which compose the fabric of social work as a profession. He treats with considerable skill the changing role of the volunteer as the professionals began to assert themselves, not only in casework but in the entire agency and inter-agency structures within the field of private philanthropy.

His chapter on "Professional Sub-Culture" deals with the development of schools of social work and the beginnings of professional organization. The establishment, in 1932, of basic curriculum requirements to standardize social work education was certainly the benchmark for a profession.

This whole history, too, has signifi-

[5] Lubove, p. 106.
[6] Lubove, p. 83.
[7] Lubove, p. 113.
[8] Lubove, p. 108.

cance for those who are concerned with public welfare. The development of the profession was not only not related to public welfare needs, but was distinctly apart from them. The social conditions accompanying the Great Depression which began in 1929 posed challenges to social work which could be met only by a broad public program. "The vast expansion of public assistance functions and expenditures beginning in the 1930's was superimposed upon a long tradition of disdain totally incongruous with the political and economic power assumed by the public welfare sector."[9]

This study is a publication of the Center for the Study of the History of Liberty in America at Harvard University. Lubove, who teaches social work and history at the University of Pittsburgh, focuses his interest in this book on the changing role of voluntarism in American social welfare. The development of the profession is described within this context. One may disagree with some of his interpretations or emphases. One cannot quarrel with the fact that he has developed and validated his thesis in a careful and scholarly fashion. This book is a pioneering study of an important aspect of American social-historical development, and Lubove has made an important contribution in this field.

Some Implications

It would be unfair both to Lubove and to the profession of social work to draw current implications from this work, without recognizing that much has changed within social work since 1930. It would, however, be irresponsible to fail to recognize that the relationship between what social work actually is today, and what the public thinks it is, does indeed stem from the beginnings Lubove has described. The emphasis on casework is certainly still characteristic of the profession. A survey of the 1963 graduates of schools of social work revealed that 67 percent of the males, and 79 percent of the females, were in casework positions.[10] A study of the membership of the National Association of Social Workers as of December 1964 disclosed that over 75 percent were in casework practice, as distinguished from group work, community organization, teaching or other social work activities."[11]

The need to establish professional identity required the development of "a special skill applied to a special function." But in this process, is it possible that another one of the criteria of a profession was de-emphasized, namely: reponsiveness to the public interest .....?" It was in this very attribute that Flexner, in 1915, had given social work its highest mark!

. That social work is a profession should no longer be open to question. That the last 35 years have been years of refinement and development is manifest. Standardization of curriculum, establishment of professional organization, constant study, reappraisal and reevaluation are all illustrative of a profession that recognizes the importance of self-examination and change. Hence the need is, perhaps, for this process of reexamination and refinement increasingly to emphasize inquiry into strategies of social change rather than individual problem-solving techniques.

Social work can look back at its history and reflect that Jane Addams would probably not have found much that was "new" or "revolutionary" in the underlying concepts of the community action programs of today. The idea of living with the poor at their own level in their own neighborhoods did not start with the War on Poverty, 1964, any more than did the idea of organizing the poor and the exploited for social action.

In the professionalization process, the emergence of therapeutically oriented casework as the nuclear skill relegated

[9] Lubove, p. 53.

[10] National Association of Social Workers, Personnel Information, January 1965, p. 35.

[11] Analysis of National Association of Social Workers, Annual Report of Membership Statistics, December 1964.

to the background the work of the settlements and the growing area of community organization. But social work has a rich tradition going back to the Progressive era when it was a leader in fights for social legislation. As an organized profession it is still to be found supporting legislative advances such as the 1962 and 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, the Civil Rights Act and the Economic Opportunity Act, and minimum wage legislation. But support through the national organization is not enough. Social workers should be providing leadership in their local communities.

Lubove concludes his study with the following observation: "Yet, if social work could claim any distinctive function in an atomized urban society with serious problems of group communications and mass deprivation, it was not individual therapy but liaison between groups and the stimulation of social legislation and institutional change. Since no other occupation group presumes as does social work a generalized mandate to perform these indispensable functions the preeminence of the therapeutic role created a vacuum which remains unfilled. Professionalization -- the machinery of altruism -- was adapted far more successfully to a limited individual and group service process than to the distinctive social work functions of liaison and resource mobilization."[12]

James R. Dumpson, in a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Westchester Council of Social Agencies, put the challenge of today squarely: "I suggest that the issue is ..... whether social workers ..... can give up their preoccupation with the techniques of the professional processes of problem-solving strategies and rather provide leadership in a social-change strategy."[13]

-Hilda Siff
Division of Research

[12] Lubove, p. 220, 221.

[13] Public Welfare. October 1965, p. 227.

NOTE

1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act on Protective Payments to Aged, Blind, and Disabled

The 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act will, beginning in 1966, provide States with a method by which assistance can be provided under Titles I, X, XIV, and XVI to persons unable to manage their own money.[1] These amendments permit Federal financial participation in "protective payments" for aged, blind, and disabled persons if the State's approved plan includes specified provisions. Payments may be made to an agency appointed representative payee if a recipient's inability to manage money, due to a physical or mental condition, is so serious that making payments directly to him would be "contrary to his welfare."

The individual's need must be met in full under the State's standards of assistance. The State agency must make the initial determination and periodically review and redetermine whether the individual's physical or mental condition causes such serious inability to manage money that protective payments are necessary. The agency must make efforts to protect the individual's welfare and to improve, to the extent possible, his capacity for self-care and ability to manage money. The making of protective payments must be terminated when they are no longer necessary and the agency must seek appointment of a guardian or other legal representative if the individual's interest will thereby be best served. The individual must be given an opportunity for a fair hearing before the State agency regarding any determination to initiate protective payments.

Information on the history and scope of State public assistance programs en-

[1] Public Law 89-97, Sec. 402, amending Secs. 6 (a), 1006, 1405, and 1605 (a).

tailing use of legal guardians and other forms of substitute payees was obtained in a 1963-64 inquiry by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration. Of the 33 States providing statistical or program information, only 7 had laws specifically authorizing the appointment of legal representatives for receipt and expenditure of assistance payments.[2] As shown below, there were comparatively few cases where payments were made to legal representatives:

	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
Number of recipients with legal representatives:			
Less than 10	4	9	1
11 to 25	5	3	5
26 to 100	5	6	4
101 to 200	4	2	1
201 to 300	3	1	4
301 to 1,000	2	---	4
1,001 to 2,000	2	---	3
2,001 to 3,000	2	---	---
Over 3,000	---	---	2
Total number of States	27	21	24

Among the various programs, the relative frequency of use of legal representative payees was smallest in OAA and greatest in APTD programs, as shown in the table on the following page.

The reasons given by public assistance agencies for the use of representatives included problems of senility, mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, total physical or mental disability, or money mismanagement. Relatives friends, trust officers in banks, public officials, and even a private welfare agency have all been used as substitute payees.

The survey disclosed that few established geographical patterns exist among or within States, for the use of guardians and other legal representatives in public assistance programs. The difficulties reported by the various States in using legal representatives pertained principally to the problems of finding a willing representative and of convincing the recipient or his family of the need for petitioning for a court order appointing a representative, and in convincing the court, in borderline cases of incompetency, of the need for granting the order.

In conjunction with the use of court appointed legal representatives, some agencies use natural guardians; execution of a power of attorney by the welfare recipient (a step which has never been encouraged by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration); vendor payments; agency-appointed representatives; and the services of a relative or close friend to supervise the recipient's management of the payments.

[2]The inquiry did not include AFDC in which payments are made to a parent or other relative for child recipients (or to the guardian of such relatives, or to another person as a protective payment). Statistical data on the OAA program were provided by 27 States, on the AB program by 21 States, and on the APTD program by 24 States.

	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
Percentages of recipients with legal representatives:			
0.1 - 0.5	14	2	1
0.6 - 1.0	5	2	2
1.1 - 2.0	6	7	3
2.1 - 3.0	---	5	1
3.1 - 4.0	1	1	4
4.1 - 5.0	1	2	3
5.1 - 6.0	---	1	2
6.1 - 10.0	---	1	3
10.1 - 20.0	---	---	2
20.1 - and over	---	---	3
Total number of States	27	21	24

In addition to the Welfare Administration's survey, the President's Council on Aging has made a study of the use of substitute payees in Federal programs and reached the following conclusions: substitute payees should be restricted to cases of genuine incompetency or incapacity to manage money; agencies should receive legal authorization to use substitute payees; the general public should be made aware of agencies' ability to make payments to substitute payees, in view of the fact that many additional beneficiaries may need representative payees. It has been estimated that 80,000 adult beneficiaries of OASDI alone may need representative payments.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The limited extent to which public assistance agencies provide assistance to aged, blind, and disabled recipients, other than through a money payment to the individual, indicates that the money payment principle is well established in these programs. Question may be raised, however, whether the present use of court appointed representatives and other devices in many States accurately reflects the extent to which recipients need protection for managing their money.

When inquiry was made among State public assistance agencies in 1963, it was anticipated that the largest percentage of recipients with legal representatives would be among the aged. This proved to be erroneous; as pointed out earlier, the APTD program used legal representative payees more frequently. It seems likely that in some States the large number of APTD recipients with legal representatives reflects the fact that the program is limited to the most seriously handicapped persons. As more and more recipients of OAA, AB and APTD live to an advanced age, the need for public assistance agencies to make payments to someone on behalf of recipients who are unable to manage money may be expected to increase.

The extent to which public assistance agencies will use the protective payment provisions in Titles I, X, and XVI of the Social Security Act, thus reducing the number of recipients with court appointed representatives, remains to be seen.[3] The provisions should enable the

[3]As of October 1965, only 3 State public welfare agencies had plan material approved to implement a similar 1962 amendment to the Social Security Act, applicable only to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

agencies to meet the needs of recipients more effectively and expeditiously, although the problem of finding persons willing to serve as payees may continue to be serious in some areas.

Concern for individuals and their right to be self-directing and to receive services that protect their interests and strengthen their abilities to manage money is shared by other agencies.[4] Additional attention to the subject of money--by agencies administering public assistance, by social workers, attorneys, and by other agencies and disciplines--is needed to learn more about the nature and extent of the needs and the ways in which they can be met most effectively.

[4]See two publications of the National Council on the Aging: Guardianship and Protective Services for Older People, New York, HCOA Press, 1963, 184 pp., and Report of a Seminar on Protective Services for Older People, held at Arden House, N.Y., March 10-15, 1963. 300 pp. and appendices. See also: publication of Pennsylvania Citizens Council, Commission on Aging. 1964-Proceedings-Pennsylvania Conference on Protective Services for Older People, by that agency. 47 pp.

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Medicare Enrollment

An estimated one million persons over 65, who are recipients of public assistance but not receiving social security benefits, will soon be enrolled in the new medicare program by State public welfare agencies and district offices of the Social Security Administration.

The Welfare and Social Security Administrations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in a recent letter to all State public welfare departments, outline the joint "sign up" plan for the new hospital insurance program and asks assistance of all State public welfare agencies in enrolling in the new medicare program those aged public assistance recipients not covered by either social security or Railroad Retirement programs.

The plan also suggests the various alternatives available to State public welfare agencies for paying the monthly $3 supplemental insurance premiums for the aged recipients: the State agency can buy into the insurance program for aged persons not entitled to social security benefits; or the monthly assistance grant can be increased by $3, thus permitting the recipient to apply directly to the Social Security Administration for the supplemental insurance.

State public welfare agencies are urged to contact their public assistance recipients as soon as possible regarding the State's intentions on the supplemental insurance premiums. Persons not signed up in the supplemental insurance part of the medicare program by March 31, 1966, would have to wait until late 1967 for the next opportunity to enroll.

The medicare program benefits become available after July 1, 1966.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST*

AGED

AMEND, DEXTER R. A critical appraisal of retirement programs in Washington State. Geriatrics v. 20, October 1965. pp. 885-888. Ingredients necessary in any effective retirement program.

THE RETIREMENT TRAP. By Leland Frederick Cooley and Lee Morrison Cooley. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. 1965. 184 pp. $4.50. Behind-the-scenes look at retirement living.

CHILDREN

ALLER, LEEON F. Emotional problems of adolescents. Northwest medicine, v. 64, October 1965. 4 pp. Discusses emotional aspects of behavior and the need for counselling.

BECKETT, PETER G. S. Adolescents out of step; their treatment in a psychiatric hospital. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Mich. 1965. 190 pp. $6.95. Describes techniques which have been successfully established within the Lafayette Clinic in Detroit.

GALDSTON, RICHARD. Observation on children who have been physically abused and their parents, American Journal of Psychiatry, v. 122. October 1965. 3 pp. Observations over a five-year period of young children admitted to the Children's Medical Center, Boston, because of physical illness due to parental abuse.

GEIST, HAROLD. A child goes to the hospital; the psychological aspects of a child going to the hospital. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1965. 112 pp. $5.75.

POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES. By John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit. 3rd ed. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1965. 383 pp. $10.00. Included in the new edition are: Laws governing police operations with juveniles; progress report on delinquency prevention and control programs supported by Federal funds; juvenile traffic programs.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH. Getting hired, getting trained; a study of industry practices and policies on youth development. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1965. 112 pp. 40¢. Preparation supported by a contract with the U.S. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development and the U.S. President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

RIBBLE, MARGARET A. The rights of infants; early psychological needs and their satisfaction. 2d ed. Columbia University Press, New York, 1965. 148 pp. $4.95. New edition has increased emphasis on the role of the father and the renewed direction of the parents to the early recognition, without condemnation, of early erotic impulses in the baby.

VERMES, HAL AND JEAN. Helping youth avoid four great dangers: smoking, drinking, V.D., narcotics addiction. Association Press, N.Y., 1965. 157 pp. $3.95. Translation of professional and technical language into language for laymen.

FAMILY

LA MARSH, JUDY. Family and youth allowances in Canada, Public Welfare, v. 23. October 1965. 3 pp. Describes the program now in its 20th year of operation.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

RACE. A study in superstition. rev. ed. Harper, N.Y., 1965. 263 pp. $5.00. Traces inconsistent racial fantasies developed in Europe during the last 180 years.

CRIMINOLOGY. By Robert G. Caldwell. 2d ed. Ronald, New York, 1965. 774 pp. $8.00. Many-sided approach to the causation of crime and delinquency and to their repression and prevention.

AMERICAN WOMEN; THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT's COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION. Edited by Margaret Mead and Frances Balgley Kaplan. Scribner's, New York, 1965. 274 pp. $6.95.

REED, ELLA W. Common elements in administration; report on a special project of the National Conference on Social Welfare 1960-1964. Columbus, Ohio, 1965. 47 pp. $2.00. Common elements in public administration, social welfare, and business.

THE KIBBUTZ THAT WAS. By Boris Stern. Public Affairs Press, Washington, 1965. 158 pp. $3.75. Changes that have taken place in the organization and activities of the kibbutz in recent years.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

PROGRAM AND OPERATING STATISTICS

Public Assistance in September 1965

The total number of persons receiving aid under the six public assistance programs[1] decreased for the fifth month of the past six. About 8.1 million persons were assisted in September--roughly 234,000 fewer than in last March.

All programs except medical assistance for the aged and aid to the permanently and totally disabled showed decreases during September in the number of persons receiving assistance. The national decline of 9,700 (or 0.2 percent) in the number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children largely reflected decreases in California (9,400) and Pennsylvania (7,300). More than half the States, however, reported increases for aid to families with dependent children. There were 4,400 or 0.2 percent fewer aged persons aided under old-age assistance in September than in August. For that program, 2,400 of the decrease occurred in California, which reported a sizable increase in number of cases suspended because of payment of retroactive amounts to beneficiaries of the old-age survivors and disability insurance program who also receive old-age assistance. Thirty-one additional States reported decreases in number of recipients of old-age assistance.

For general assistance, the decline of 13,900 recipients reflected a decrease in Ohio of 14,700. This decrease resulted mainly from the discontinuance of supplementation of aid to families with dependent children in Cuyahoga County to provide clothing for school children.

Expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled $463.0 million in September--$4.1 million more than in August. The largest changes in payments were the increases in aid to families with dependent children ($4.3 million or 2.8 percent) and in medical assistance for the aged ($1.6 million or 3.2 percent), and the decrease in old-age assistance ($1.4 million or 0.8 percent).

The above-described program changes were heavily weighted by changes in a few large States. For aid to families with dependent children in New York, an extra clothing allowance contributed to the increase of $4.4 million for that State. Illinois' increase in medical assistance for the aged amounted to $1.2 million. In California, the suspension of payments to recipients of old-age assistance who were in concurrent receipt of old-age survivors and disability insurance benefits was largely responsible for a decrease of $1.6 million.

Action taken by some other States did not result in any noticeable changes in payments. New Jersey revised the rates paid to nursing homes, and Colorado reduced from $49.00 to $39.50 the amount recipients of old-age assistance must pay for the first 13 days of hospitalization. In New Hampshire, relatives are no longer required to provide support in medical assistance for the aged. Maine eliminated the requirement that relatives assume support in the Federally aided adult programs, and initiated other liberalizations, including exemption of the first $50 per month (up to $150 per family) of a child's earned income in aid to families with dependent children.

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[1] Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, September 1964-September 1965 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1964									
September...	2,162,386	206,440	96,853	514,938	1,003,466	4,164,828	3,126,988	321,000	702,000
October.....	2,160,925	218,790	96,587	519,065	1,005,871	4,174,687	3,138,005	319,000	691,000
November....	2,161,452	215,230	96,417	521,787	1,010,020	4,195,145	3,152,501	322,000	702,000
December....	2,159,015	224,594	96,438	527,499	1,029,948	4,292,323	3,220,591	346,000	779,000
1965									
January.....	2,154,586	227,606	96,155	534,602	1,046,971	4,371,936	3,274,859	352,000	806,000
February....	2,150,290	228,078	95,834	534,276	1,056,145	4,424,029	3,311,726	352,000	801,000
March.....	2,151,542	244,534	96,194	540,394	1,073,033	4,491,840	3,360,553	359,000	809,000
April.....	2,152,244	254,632	95,525	545,285	1,076,061	4,505,880	3,374,923	345,000	759,000
May.....	2,150,592	257,506	95,504	549,893	1,069,668	4,469,527	3,352,227	327,000	693,000
June.....	2,149,220	267,030	95,350	555,594	1,062,802	4,429,038	3,325,987	317,000	663,000
July.....	2,144,951	264,516	95,170	559,287	1,052,529	4,377,147	3,291,558	306,000	642,000
August.....	2,144,534	265,415	95,135	563,113	1,053,899	4,388,290	3,296,637	313,000	662,000
September...	2,140,175	273,456	94,964	565,591	1,053,418	4,378,591	3,295,658	305,000	648,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1964									
September...	-0.2	+0.4	-0.2	+0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-1.5
October.....	-.1	+6.0	-.3	+.8	+.2	+.2	+.4	-.8	-1.6
November....	(5/)	-1.6	-.2	+.5	+.4	+.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.7
December....	-.1	+4.4	(5/)	+1.1	+2.0	+2.3	+2.2	+7.4	+10.9
1965									
January.....	-.2	+1.3	-.3	+1.3	+1.7	+1.9	+1.7	+1.7	+3.5
February....	-.2	+.2	-.3	-.1	+.9	+1.2	+1.1	+.2	-.7
March.....	+.1	+7.2	+.4	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	+1.5	+1.9	+1.0
April.....	(5/)	+4.1	-.7	+.9	+.3	+.3	+.4	-3.8	-6.1
May.....	-.1	+1.1	(6/)	+.8	-.6	-.8	-.7	-5.4	-8.8
June.....	-.1	+3.7	-.2	+1.0	-.6	-.9	-.8	-2.9	-4.2
July.....	-.2	-.9	-.2	+.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-3.5	-3.2
August.....	(6/)	+.3	(6/)	+.7	+.1	+.3	+.2	+2.3	+3.0
September...	-.2	+3.0	-.2	+.4	(6/)	-.2	(6/)	-2.8	-2.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, September 1964-September 1965 1/

requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, September 1964-September 1965 1/

(Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care)

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1964							
September	$423,655,000	$168,527,705	$38,263,807	$8,179,619	$40,478,606	$137,613,993	$21,263,000
October	434,086,000	170,460,986	43,738,448	8,237,591	41,283,451	139,491,306	21,687,000
November	428,300,000	168,958,898	39,967,657	8,194,102	41,294,048	139,298,640	21,320,000
December	444,770,000	170,316,837	44,141,314	8,271,899	42,514,587	145,182,490	23,743,000
1965							
January	442,181,000	169,149,172	43,848,997	8,275,409	42,486,266	145,748,741	23,191,000
February	446,512,000	170,189,513	42,535,323	8,267,896	43,302,081	148,891,335	23,444,000
March	460,828,000	172,509,810	45,585,652	8,372,511	45,391,949	154,259,544	24,306,000
April	466,251,000	173,958,755	49,842,346	8,315,346	45,629,421	154,713,550	23,252,000
May	457,982,000	171,419,500	49,325,801	8,262,655	45,913,531	152,032,610	21,389,000
June	459,856,000	172,862,075	50,867,075	8,392,761	47,063,386	149,814,741	20,784,000
July	454,690,000	171,604,790	49,313,639	8,283,762	46,671,695	148,816,277	20,185,000
August	458,945,000	171,839,667	50,197,626	8,282,225	48,162,856	150,496,032	20,236,000
September	463,045,000	170,399,876	51,785,595	8,440,045	47,886,098	154,750,761	20,750,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1964							
September	+0.3	+0.2	-2.5	-0.2	+1.5	+1.0	+1.5
October	+2.5	+1.1	+14.3	+.7	+2.0	+1.4	+2.0
November	-1.3	-.9	-8.6	-.5	(5/)	-.1	-1.7
December	+3.8	+.8	+10.4	+.9	+3.0	+4.2	+11.4
1965							
January	-.6	-.7	-.7	(5/)	-.1	+.4	-2.3
February	+1.0	+.6	-3.0	-.1	+1.9	+2.2	+1.1
March	+3.2	+1.4	+7.2	+1.3	+4.8	+3.6	+3.7
April	+1.2	+.8	+9.3	-.7	+.5	+.3	-4.3
May	-1.8	-1.5	-1.0	-.6	+.6	-1.7	-8.0
June	+.4	+.8	+3.1	+1.6	+2.5	-1.5	-2.8
July	-1.1	-.7	-3.1	-1.3	-.8	-.7	-2.9
August	+1.0	+.1	+1.8	(6/)	+3.2	+1.1	+.3
September	+.9	-.8	+3.2	+1.9	-.6	+2.8	+2.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients by State, September 1965 1/

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	2,140,175	$170,399,876	$79.62	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	+1.1
Alabama.....	112,829	7,667,732	67.96	+.2	+.5	+1.8	+2.4
Alaska 3/.....	1,375	4/ 149,727	108.89	-.2	+23.1	-.7	+21.1
Arizona.....	13,356	851,096	63.72	+.4	+.5	+.4	+1.2
Arkansas.....	60,021	3,901,458	65.00	(5/)	+.9	+2.3	+3.9
California.....	273,316	28,793,917	105.35	-.9	-5.2	+.5	-2.5
Colorado 2/.....	43,091	4,204,437	97.57	-.3	+1.1	-3.5	+3.7
Connecticut.....	6,391	547,384	85.65	-1.1	+2.6	-13.9	-8.9
Delaware.....	1,442	99,162	68.77	+.1	+3.8	+7.4	+14.9
Dist. of Col....	2,345	209,845	89.49	-.8	+4.0	-2.5	-.6
Florida 3/.....	74,423	4,678,834	62.87	(5/)	-1.6	+2.1	-4.5
Georgia.....	92,894	5,375,415	57.87	+.2	-1.1	+.7	+3.2
Guam 6/.....	174	13,012	74.78	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,300	116,954	89.96	+1.6	+1.5	+11.1	+59.4
Idaho.....	4,083	304,443	74.56	-1.0	-5.9	-10.3	-7.0
Illinois 3/.....	54,247	5,139,039	94.73	-.5	-.8	-5.1	-2.8
Indiana.....	22,296	2,011,723	90.23	-.4	+3.1	-3.2	+6.3
Iowa.....	26,548	2,574,192	96.96	0	+1.3	-5.9	-1.1
Kansas 3/.....	21,021	1,981,775	94.28	+.5	-2.2	-4.1	+4.6
Kentucky 3/.....	59,571	3,812,293	64.00	+.3	-.7	+4.2	+10.6
Louisiana.....	131,358	11,169,508	85.03	(5/)	(7/)	+.7	+.6
Maine 3/.....	10,749	895,967	83.35	-.5	-.5	-3.3	-4.3
Maryland 3/.....	10,239	933,989	91.22	+.8	+2.6	+5.1	+32.0
Massachusetts...	51,184	4,633,091	90.52	-.5	-1.5	-4.8	-3.8
Michigan.....	48,552	4,903,314	100.99	+.1	+.3	-1.8	+9.9
Minnesota.....	31,107	2,881,055	92.62	-.6	+.1	-6.4	-3.0
Mississippi.....	73,556	2,879,883	39.15	+.1	-.6	-.3	-.9
Missouri.....	100,930	7,233,131	71.66	(5/)	+4.4	-1.9	+3.9
Montana.....	4,272	337,197	78.93	-2.4	-.2	-20.3	-12.6
Nebraska 3/.....	11,057	817,374	73.92	-10.7	-33.2	-12.1	-29.0
Nevada.....	2,374	193,402	81.47	+.1	+1.4	-8.5	-17.1
New Hampshire...	4,297	471,359	109.69	-.8	+4.0	-3.0	+5.0
New Jersey.....	13,992	1,264,344	90.36	+.3	+1.1	+.5	+11.8
New Mexico 3/...	10,183	820,056	80.53	(7/)	(7/)	-5.7	-4.3
New York 3/.....	56,972	5,541,967	97.28	-.2	-2.1	+1.4	+6.7
North Carolina..	42,762	2,713,809	63.46	(5/)	+.3	-1.6	+1.3
North Dakota 3/.	5,016	474,186	94.53	+.8	+20.1	-5.9	-.5
Ohio.....	81,255	7,364,798	90.64	+.4	+3.7	-2.5	+3.6
Oklahoma 3/.....	82,153	8,022,169	97.65	-.2	+.4	-1.3	+1.2
Oregon.....	9,966	749,497	75.21	-.7	-3.2	-6.9	-1.0
Pennsylvania....	45,797	3,693,832	80.66	-.3	+.6	-1.6	+14.1
Puerto Rico 3/..	29,313	280,318	9.56	-.6	-3.2	-7.0	-6.1
Rhode Island 3/.	5,675	552,162	97.30	-.6	-1.1	-5.7	-2.9
South Carolina..	25,204	1,332,593	52.87	-.2	+.5	-2.9	-1.4
South Dakota....	6,525	592,226	90.76	-.2	-1.7	-9.6	-2.7
Tennessee.....	44,825	2,729,034	60.88	+.2	+1.2	-.9	+12.3
Texas.....	231,375	15,995,326	69.13	(5/)	-3.3	+.7	-.6
Utah.....	4,615	324,062	70.22	-1.4	-12.6	-5.9	+2.3
Vermont 3/.....	5,316	466,888	87.83	+.9	+.5	-2.1	+.4
Virgin Islands 8/	447	18,196	40.71	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	13,119	903,734	68.89	-.2	+1.8	-1.9	+5.2
Washington.....	31,081	2,411,662	77.59	+.6	+10.7	-6.1	-10.2
West Virginia...	14,037	767,511	54.68	+.2	+.7	-2.7	+7.8
Wisconsin.....	27,765	3,393,509	122.22	-.6	+10.4	-4.7	+8.9
Wyoming.....	2,384	206,289	86.53	-.3	+3.1	-5.1	-4.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,843 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $330,600 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for June; later data not received. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ July data; September data not received.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, September 1965 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	273,456	$51,785,595	$189.37	+3.0	+3.2	+32.5	+35.3
Alabama.....	250	75,654	302.62	+6.4	+3.8	+16.8	+17.9
Arkansas.....	3,269	203,351	62.21	+5.9	+1.3	+24.2	+39.0
California.....	32,095	9,314,669	290.22	-3.3	-4.3	+10.4	+11.5
Colorado.....	5,143	3/ 1,025,598	199.42	+.5	-1.4	+27.5	+35.7
Connecticut.....	7,720	3/ 1,475,217	191.09	+9.3	+8.4	+25.8	+18.3
Delaware.....	166	28,630	172.47	+13.7	+61.0	(4/)	(4/)
Dist. of Col.....	921	275,675	299.32	+19.1	+17.2	+15.7	+24.2
Florida 5/.....	746	261,790	350.92	-29.5	-27.5	+47.4	+37.6
Guam 6/.....	51	53	1.04	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	795	267,049	335.91	+55.9	+67.6	+53.8	+85.6
Idaho.....	2,582	371,939	144.05	+.7	+5.6	+20.7	+26.2
Illinois 5/.....	3,690	1,969,366	533.70	+112.3	+162.8	+288.8	+502.7
Indiana.....	674	130,254	193.26	+10.3	+32.5	(4/)	(4/)
Iowa.....	6,911	863,100	124.89	+2.2	+7.3	+57.9	+79.2
Kansas 5/.....	3,093	3/ 463,416	149.83	-.6	-.3	+23.8	+43.6
Kentucky 5/.....	12,550	414,153	33.00	-1.7	-14.3	+46.9	+70.8
Louisiana.....	582	99,506	170.97	+1.9	+14.1	+24.4	+12.3
Maine 5/.....	492	123,563	251.14	+28.1	+27.7	+27.8	+27.2
Maryland 5/7/....	11,135	412,772	37.07	-2.1	+4.9	+6.1	+6.8
Massachusetts....	30,906	3/ 5,543,226	179.36	-.1	+1.8	+13.1	+23.5
Michigan.....	6,582	2,741,848	416.57	+4.2	+12.0	+16.2	+29.3
Minnesota.....	14,716	3/ 2,776,192	188.65	+1.7	-6.6	+40.8	+30.5
Montana.....	1,231	212,831	172.89	+48.3	+64.3	(4/)	(4/)
Nebraska 5/.....	1,706	3/ 269,087	157.73	+230.0	+56.2	(8/)	+571.1
Nevada.....	85	964	11.34	(9/)	(9/)	(4/)	(4/)
New Hampshire....	1,703	64,984	38.16	-22.0	-26.6	+36.6	+12.9
New Jersey.....	5,844	3/ 1,447,338	247.66	+6.3	+24.2	+10.3	+9.2
New Mexico 5/....	22	6,334	(9/)	(10/)	(10/)	(4/)	(4/)
New York 5/.....	37,763	3/ 12,483,910	330.59	-2.0	-1.2	+14.4	+35.7
North Carolina...	2,366	222,774	94.16	+116.3	-30.0	(4/)	(4/)
North Dakota 5/..	11/ 1,424	3/ 323,750	227.35	+30.5	+133.1	+18.1	+23.4
Oklahoma 5/.....	1,126	177,600	157.73	+6.6	+16.2	+21.7	+32.4
Oregon.....	4,188	628,027	149.96	-1.7	+1.1	+17.3	+23.4
Pennsylvania.....	11,570	2,863,352	247.48	-2.0	-2.8	+40.0	+58.6
Puerto Rico 5/...	4,059	137,360	33.84	+1.3	+33.9	+13.7	+19.9
Rhode Island 5/..	9,415	509,862	54.15	+18.2	-6.0	(4/)	(4/)
South Carolina...	1,016	134,758	132.64	+5.8	+2.9	+17.6	-5.5
South Dakota.....	1,145	106,150	92.71	+8.7	+44.6	+227.1	+332.2
Tennessee.....	12,006	376,332	31.35	+40.4	+16.2	+32.2	+10.8
Utah.....	2,392	251,190	105.01	-6.2	-24.4	+19.9	+10.5
Vermont 5/.....	156	24,858	159.35	-19.6	-30.8	+10.6	-23.6
Virgin Islands 12/	43	459	(9/)	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	3,664	245,262	66.94	+5.0	+4.0	+136.4	+67.9
Washington.....	10,183	1,506,855	147.98	+8.1	+9.2	+3.1	+7.3
West Virginia....	10,513	254,081	24.17	-11.0	-15.5	+53.4	+70.4
Wisconsin.....	4,726	670,388	141.85	-15.6	-13.5	+297.5	+176.8
Wyoming.....	41	30,068	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $26,628 in Colorado, $12,936 in Kansas, $98,241 in Massachusetts, $35,444 in Minnesota, $12,617 in Nebraska, $7,616 in New Jersey, $52,240 in New York, and $2,946 in North Dakota. 4/ No program in operation in September 1964. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under a program for aid to the aged, blind, and disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Data for June; later data not received. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more. 9/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 10/ Program in operation, but no payments made in August 1965. 11/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 12/ July data; September data not received.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	94,964	$8,440,045	$88.88	-0.2	+1.9	-2.0	+3.2
Ala.	1,871	129,218	69.06	+.1	+.1	+4.0	+6.6
Alaska 3/	110	9,045	82.23	0	+.4	0	+3.9
Ariz.	812	58,364	71.88	-.1	+.2	-1.2	-1.6
Ark.	1,938	140,204	72.34	+.2	+3.4	-.4	+2.9
Calif. 2/	12,421	1,692,165	136.23	-.1	-.3	-.8	+2.8
Colo.	236	20,999	88.98	-3.3	-1.4	-7.5	+.8
Conn.	307	35,950	117.10	-.3	+5.4	-2.2	+5.8
Del.	324	29,373	90.66	+1.2	+7.0	-8.7	+20.4
Dist. of Col.	203	15,704	77.36	+2.5	+1.9	+.5	+5.6
Fla. 3/	2,593	170,985	65.94	+.1	-1.2	-.4	-4.3
Ga.	3,195	193,961	60.71	-.4	+.1	(4/)	+2.6
Guam 5/	6	179	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	70	7,072	101.03	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho	128	8,938	69.83	-3.0	-5.7	-3.8	-7.2
Ill.	2,373	227,914	96.04	-.1	+.1	-5.2	-2.4
Ind.	1,748	172,004	98.40	+.5	+17.6	-.9	+14.4
Iowa	1,122	114,166	101.75	-.3	-1.1	-5.2	-4.0
Kans. 3/	489	51,615	105.55	-.4	+6.1	-3.9	+10.4
Ky 3/	2,484	182,568	73.50	-.4	+2.5	+1.8	+6.0
La.	2,722	220,089	80.86	-.1	-.2	-3.0	-3.8
Maine 3/	284	29,605	104.24	-1.0	+20.7	-13.7	+7.3
Md. 3/	392	33,234	84.78	+.3	+.5	+.3	+6.0
Mass.	2,267	342,322	151.00	+.4	+14.7	-1.3	+3.9
Mich.	1,652	151,934	91.97	-.4	-7.5	-1.1	+6.6
Minn.	1,069	124,140	116.13	+.4	-.5	+.4	+5.7
Miss.	2,565	116,665	45.48	-.3	-1.0	-7.4	-7.5
Mo. 2/	4,351	326,325	75.00	+.3	+.3	-4.3	-4.3
Mont.	232	18,421	79.40	-1.7	+3.9	-7.2	-11.1
Nebr. 3/	558	53,740	96.31	-8.8	-21.2	-12.8	-20.0
Nev.	156	17,280	110.77	+1.3	+9.2	-3.1	-8.9
N.H.	256	28,514	111.38	-.4	+3.3	-2.3	+1.3
N.J.	924	85,440	92.47	+.3	+3.5	-2.3	+3.1
N. Mex. 3/	349	33,607	96.30	+.9	+.4	+1.2	+3.1
N. Y. 3/	3,149	372,839	118.40	-.2	-7.5	-.1	+7.0
N. C.	4,913	349,548	71.15	+.1	+3.3	-2.2	+2.7
N. Dak. 3/	80	7,125	89.06	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio	3,210	275,455	85.81	-.8	+1.8	-4.2	+1.3
Okla. 3/	1,626	201,478	123.91	-.3	+.2	-2.3	-.4
Oreg.	510	44,748	87.74	-1.5	-9.0	+18.6	+21.1
Pa. 2/	17,450	1,461,321	83.74	-.2	+7.7	-2.1	+9.7
P. R. 3/	1,346	11,626	8.64	-.4	-1.2	-6.7	-3.5
R. I. 3/	107	10,166	95.01	+.9	+1.3	+7.0	+10.8
S. C.	1,867	115,308	61.76	-.1	+2.2	+3.8	+3.0
S. Dak.	113	8,130	71.95	+.9	-.8	-7.4	-4.5
Tenn.	2,058	122,695	59.62	+.2	+1.5	-4.6	+10.2
Tex.	4,600	320,824	69.74	-.7	-.7	-3.5	-3.0
Utah	162	12,065	74.48	-1.8	-14.6	-5.3	-8.4
Vt. 3/	124	9,397	75.78	0	+3.6	+6.9	+12.8
V. I. 7/	10	359	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Va.	1,147	83,484	72.78	+1.0	+1.3	+1.5	+5.7
Wash.	674	63,120	93.65	+1.5	+17.1	+.3	+2.0
W. Va.	772	44,630	57.81	-.4	+.9	-4.6	+15.9
Wis.	783	78,555	100.33	-.3	+.3	-1.5	-4.5
Wyo.	56	5,432	97.00	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $10,375 to 64 recipients; Missouri, $55,887 to 738 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $687,481 to 8,882 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for June; later data not received. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Data for July; September data not received.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	565,591	$47,886,098	$84.67	+0.4	-0.6	+9.8	+18.3
Ala.....	14,993	705,429	47.05	(2/)	-.1	+1.7	+4.2
Alaska 3/.....	228	36,903	161.86	+3.6	+52.1	+18.1	+48.1
Ariz.....	3,884	261,932	67.44	+1.3	+1.4	+25.0	+25.0
Ark.....	9,721	627,175	64.52	+.1	+2.4	+4.2	+11.9
Calif.....	76,836	8,804,645	114.59	+.4	-3.5	+47.4	+49.1
Colo.....	6,218	490,397	78.87	+.7	+2.3	-38.1	+4.5
Conn.....	8,738	764,230	87.46	+1.2	+13.1	+17.8	+39.0
Del.....	452	34,767	76.92	+2.0	+2.6	+5.4	+9.9
Dist. of Col....	3,401	286,678	84.29	-.5	+.8	+7.9	+14.9
Fla. 3/.....	17,936	1,200,465	66.93	+.2	-.9	+6.2	-.9
Ga.....	27,148	1,646,092	60.63	+.2	-.5	+2.3	+2.2
Guam 4/.....	45	1,399	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,381	219,100	158.65	+10.2	+22.8	+35.0	+80.1
Idaho.....	3,107	181,107	58.29	+.2	-.1	+6.9	+9.8
Ill. 3/.....	30,572	3,089,274	101.05	+.5	+.3	+7.7	+13.5
Ind.....	1,707	216,479	126.82	+1.9	+4.4	+33.2	+44.9
Iowa.....	1,350	127,276	94.28	+2.4	+12.0	+13.4	+29.5
Kans. 3/.....	5,191	602,972	116.16	+1.4	-2.4	+10.0	+18.7
Ky. 3/.....	11,788	924,780	78.45	+1.3	+2.1	+14.9	+22.1
La.....	19,729	1,159,122	58.75	-.4	-.6	+2.7	+3.5
Maine 3/.....	2,292	207,868	90.69	+.4	+.6	+2.3	+5.5
Md. 3/.....	8,097	743,671	91.85	+.4	+.4	+7.2	+26.0
Mass.....	13,413	1,963,124	146.36	+.6	-1.3	+10.6	+14.3
Mich.....	13,170	1,485,098	112.76	+1.5	+4.6	+56.3	+64.7
Minn.....	4,224	484,653	114.74	+4.5	+28.4	+19.0	+117.5
Miss.....	19,507	854,605	43.81	+.8	+.9	+8.0	+8.9
Mo.....	15,517	1,155,016	74.44	+.2	+2.6	+5.0	+10.5
Mont.....	1,640	100,530	61.30	+6.4	+.5	+25.9	-1.6
Nebr 3/.....	2,725	237,535	87.17	-1.9	-13.6	+8.0	+1.5
N. H.....	629	74,781	118.89	-.5	+2.2	+7.7	+13.3
N. J.....	8,938	921,276	103.07	+.3	+2.5	+4.1	+11.0
N. Mex. 3/.....	3,942	365,709	92.77	+.3	+.2	+4.4	+6.4
N. Y. 3/.....	35,821	4,841,211	135.15	-1.7	-8.9	+2.6	+9.5
N. C.....	22,948	1,678,964	73.16	+1.1	-2.8	+4.9	+9.1
N. Dak. 3/.....	1,731	203,898	117.79	+3.6	+33.2	+13.1	+14.7
Ohio.....	19,889	1,597,114	80.30	-.2	-4.9	+3.9	+7.6
Okla. 3/.....	15,019	1,709,431	113.82	+.3	+.8	+11.4	+14.7
Oreg.....	8,358	588,325	70.39	+.7	-2.1	+7.8	+15.5
Pa. 3/.....	21,280	1,699,917	79.88	+.4	+1.1	+6.4	+15.5
P. R. 3/.....	20,747	177,965	8.58	+1.2	-.8	-1.6	-2.9
R. I.....	2,952	287,161	97.28	+.4	+.3	+7.2	+10.3
S. C.....	9,154	488,713	53.39	+.3	+.6	+4.7	+5.2
S. Dak.....	1,134	84,324	74.36	+1.9	+3.5	+4.8	+12.2
Tenn.....	13,841	807,648	58.35	+.7	+1.1	+8.3	+23.2
Tex.....	9,983	571,661	57.26	-.8	-.8	+4.6	+4.7
Utah.....	4,870	345,275	70.90	-1.5	-10.7	---	+8.0
Vt. 3/.....	1,323	107,454	81.22	+2.4	-.4	+18.7	+19.5
V. I. 6/.....	55	2,128	38.69	---	---	---	---
Va.....	6,892	496,152	71.99	+.2	+1.5	+1.1	+5.3
Wash.....	18,099	1,028,062	56.80	+2.7	+21.2	-.6	-6.8
W. Va.....	5,771	308,536	53.46	-.2	+.2	+3.8	+1.5
Wis.....	6,496	827,094	127.32	+.1	+7.7	+8.2	+21.9
Wyo.....	709	60,977	86.00	+.6	+6.4	+13.8	+15.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for June; later data not received. 5/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 recipients. 6/ July data; September data not received.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/..	1,053,418	4,378,591	3,295,658	$154,750,761	$146.90	$35.34	-0.2	+2.8	+5.1	+12.5
Ala. 3/.....	17,562	71,794	56,857	848,001	48.29	11.81	-1.4	-1.3	-10.5	-9.2
Alaska 3/.....	1,250	4,631	3,558	164,130	131.30	35.44	-.6	-1.0	+2.5	+4.6
Ariz. 3/.....	9,372	40,604	30,710	1,168,292	124.66	28.77	+.6	+.8	+.3	-.6
Ark.....	7,311	30,777	23,233	515,975	70.58	16.76	-.1	+2.1	+6.8	+6.0
Calif. 3/ 4/..	137,646	559,954	414,902	24,758,734	179.87	44.22	-1.7	-.6	+18.1	+21.3
Colo.....	11,443	44,501	34,553	1,725,160	150.76	38.77	+.7	+.9	+8.5	+20.5
Conn. 4/.....	14,351	57,477	42,270	2,687,133	187.24	46.75	+.2	+7.1	-.7	+.3
Del. 4/.....	2,592	11,373	8,920	329,397	127.08	28.96	+.1	+11.1	+2.8	+7.5
Dist. of Col...	4,626	22,034	17,743	726,719	157.09	32.98	+.8	+1.3	+12.9	+14.0
Fla.....	28,114	109,051	87,259	1,713,335	60.94	15.71	+.2	-.2	+4.2	+1.7
Ga.....	18,593	74,520	57,401	1,690,852	90.94	22.69	+.3	+1.5	+13.0	+16.0
Guam 5/.....	135	764	652	11,633	86.17	15.23	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,256	14,050	10,417	636,191	195.39	45.28	+2.4	-4.8	+4.4	+38.4
Idaho.....	2,545	9,710	7,095	383,295	150.61	39.47	-.4	-.3	+2.5	+6.0
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	55,120	258,712	200,606	11,595,506	210.37	44.82	-.5	-2.2	-.1	+.8
Ind. 3/.....	11,837	48,803	36,656	1,477,514	124.82	30.28	-.2	+4.1	+1.2	+6.6
Iowa.....	11,404	45,934	33,490	1,875,854	164.49	40.84	+.6	+7.2	+7.8	+15.2
Kans. 3/ 4/....	8,981	38,044	29,377	1,518,625	169.09	39.92	+2.1	+1.0	+10.4	+15.1
Ky. 3/.....	21,377	83,840	60,364	2,111,326	98.77	25.18	-.1	(6/)	+6.5	+9.4
La. 3/.....	24,014	105,342	80,244	2,447,377	101.91	23.23	-.3	-.2	+2.6	+3.4
Maine.....	4,913	17,968	13,226	518,696	105.58	28.87	-1.4	-1.5	-5.6	-5.7
Md. 3/ 4/.....	20,680	86,424	66,785	2,949,464	142.62	34.13	+.3	-4.3	+17.5	+21.9
Mass. 4/.....	26,646	100,612	75,512	4,856,722	182.27	48.27	+.6	+1.4	+10.2	+12.0
Mich. 3/ 4/....	38,449	156,599	116,542	5,742,906	149.36	36.67	-.3	+.1	-1.6	+3.1
Minn. 3/.....	14,465	52,486	40,684	2,767,530	191.33	52.73	-1.0	-.4	+6.7	+12.2
Miss.....	20,547	82,885	66,599	763,079	37.14	9.21	-.1	+.2	-.4	-7.1
Mo. 3/.....	26,026	107,147	82,174	2,628,994	101.01	24.54	-.3	+.3	+1.2	+2.5
Mont.....	1,878	7,622	5,931	277,476	147.75	36.40	-2.9	-1.9	+9.5	+12.4
Nebr.....	4,215	17,316	13,312	522,383	123.93	30.17	-.3	-3.9	+13.2	+11.3
Nev.....	1,269	5,251	4,155	164,832	129.89	31.39	+.1	+.3	+11.2	+11.8
N. H.....	1,119	4,635	3,465	205,683	183.81	44.38	+.7	-.7	+7.6	+12.3
N. J.....	28,026	111,373	84,514	5,636,661	201.12	50.61	+.4	+1.3	+10.4	+14.0
N. Mex. 3/.....	7,211	29,865	22,825	972,240	134.83	32.55	-.6	-.2	-4.0	-8.8
N. Y. 4/.....	129,300	551,881	405,658	30,722,628	237.61	55.67	+1.4	+16.8	+12.0	+32.4
N. C. 3/.....	25,891	107,110	80,098	2,684,022	103.67	25.06	+.7	+.2	+.8	+4.5
N. Dak.....	2,029	8,141	6,207	354,897	174.91	43.59	+.7	+5.3	+9.8	+15.0
Ohio 4/.....	45,368	192,352	143,465	6,278,646	138.39	32.64	(6/)	+.5	+13.6	+16.3
Okla. 3/ 4/....	18,684	74,509	55,538	2,512,715	134.48	33.72	+.1	-3.1	+2.0	-.9
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	8,168	31,632	23,240	1,321,073	161.74	41.76	+.2	-.1	+18.0	+20.4
Pa. 4/.....	64,389	281,230	204,202	8,810,024	136.82	31.33	-2.5	-1.0	-6.8	-4.4
P. R.....	47,668	193,512	154,698	790,494	16.58	4.08	-0.3	-.5	-4.9	-5.6
R. I. 4/.....	5,932	23,511	17,404	1,019,147	171.80	43.35	-.8	+.8	(7/)	+2.8
S. C.....	6,931	27,429	22,098	430,772	62.15	15.70	-.9	-.7	-7.4	-8.9
S. Dak.....	3,133	11,724	8,835	380,228	121.36	32.43	+1.5	+1.0	+12.1	+13.7
Tenn. 3/.....	19,578	78,717	60,111	1,930,889	98.63	24.53	+.7	+1.0	+3.4	+26.1
Tex.....	20,188	91,698	69,367	1,748,966	86.63	19.07	-.4	+1.4	+5.0	+9.5
Utah 3/ 4/....	5,241	22,011	15,558	752,060	143.50	34.15	-4.0	-10.1	+8.6	+12.1
Vt.....	1,471	5,553	4,074	164,940	112.13	29.70	+1.1	+.9	+1.6	+2.0
V. I. 8/.....	292	1,075	911	21,182	72.54	19.70	---	---	---	---
Va. 3/.....	10,843	46,283	35,700	1,171,944	108.08	25.32	+1.3	+1.9	+3.1	+6.2
Wash. 3/ 4/...	16,052	62,837	45,327	2,228,098	138.81	35.46	+2.2	+2.4	+3.6	-.4
W. Va. 3/ 4/..	23,246	107,682	75,060	2,867,168	123.34	26.63	-.8	-.9	-5.9	-5.5
Wis. 3/.....	11,033	43,732	33,071	2,018,833	182.98	46.16	-1.3	-2.7	-1.5	-1.3
Wyo.....	1,008	3,874	3,005	150,320	149.13	38.80	+.4	+3.5	+16.0	+15.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Data for June; later data not received. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Data for July; September data not received.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, September 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total	57,781	336,520	227,101	$11,362,385	$196.65	$33.76	-4.5	(3/)	-1.2	+4.7
California	12,911	75,620	51,397	2,735,263	211.86	36.17	-6.4	-4.9	+53.6	+57.0
Connecticut	1,329	7,808	5,234	223,649	168.28	28.64	-7.9	+2.5	-27.0	-34.0
Delaware	177	1,009	695	29,356	165.85	29.09	-6.4	-10.1	-33.4	-28.7
Hawaii	248	1,550	1,054	63,068	254.31	40.69	-5.0	-8.2	-11.6	+26.6
Illinois	4,893	31,680	22,110	1,282,288	262.07	40.48	-3.4	-6.3	-23.2	-24.8
Kansas	333	2,079	1,426	78,465	235.63	37.74	-2.4	+1.9	-5.3	+17.0
Maryland	315	1,897	1,284	55,161	175.11	29.08	-6.5	-9.7	-15.1	-14.7
Massachusetts	639	3,513	2,370	153,617	240.40	43.73	-7.0	+3.2	+2.3	+21.2
Michigan	2,324	14,645	10,103	484,154	208.33	33.06	-2.4	+.1	-36.9	-30.3
New York	13,661	78,193	52,999	3,066,694	224.49	39.22	-2.5	+12.7	+.2	+14.6
Ohio	4,326	25,051	16,941	795,736	183.94	31.76	-3.4	-.8	+120.8	+131.1
Oklahoma	31	185	124	5,105	(4/)	(4/)	+18.6	+14.2	(4/)	(4/)
Oregon	686	3,842	2,613	145,303	211.81	37.82	-1.1	+.4	+64.5	+64.7
Pennsylvania	4,717	26,908	17,843	575,926	122.10	21.40	-11.8	-8.0	-35.5	-41.9
Rhode Island	319	1,852	1,232	70,170	219.97	37.89	-13.0	-5.5	-36.3	-34.0
Utah	928	5,240	3,427	113,340	122.13	21.63	-.3	-6.3	+10.6	+19.7
Washington	1,334	7,243	4,683	181,928	136.38	25.12	-4.7	-8.4	-14.1	-18.0
West Virginia	8,610	48,205	31,566	1,303,162	151.35	27.03	-1.8	-2.1	-13.3	-12.8

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, September 1965 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total	19,576	105,886	19,573	16,598	69,712	$3,448,340	$2,533,353	$176.15	$129.41
California	5,141	24,153	5,141	3,868	15,144	1,103,059	432,161	214.56	84.06
Illinois	1,646	10,253	1,643	1,437	7,170	345,986	283,576	210.20	172.28
Kansas	79	458	79	73	306	22,311	8,953	282.42	113.33
Maryland	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Michigan	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Ohio	3,266	18,062	3,266	2,386	12,410	708,522	587,353	216.94	179.84
Oregon	69	379	69	40	270	16,598	3,854	240.55	55.86
Pennsylvania	552	3,225	552	552	2,121	98,082	66,342	177.68	120.18
Washington	213	1,151	213	213	725	33,100	30,432	155.40	142.87
West Virginia	8,610	48,205	8,610	8,029	31,566	1,120,682	1,120,682	130.16	130.16

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Data not reported.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, September 1965 1/

State	Number of				Payments for Foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	6,947	2/ 5,298	2/ 284	3,001	$569,901	$82.04	2/ $367,549	2/ $45,063
Ala.....	2	2	0	2	55	(3/)	55	0
Alaska.....	95	95	0	31	9,641	101.48	9,641	0
Ariz.....	192	192	0	71	9,545	49.71	9,545	0
Calif.....	1,294	1,161	133	787	129,494	100.07	102,037	27,457
Ill.....	1,365	(2/)	(2/)	535	157,289	115.23	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	154	154	0	50	5,981	38.84	5,981	0
Kans.....	103	95	8	46	10,672	103.61	9,624	1,048
Ky.....	29	29	0	11	2,030	(3/)	2,030	0
La.....	607	568	39	256	46,506	76.62	42,046	4,460
Md.....	789	750	39	255	60,081	76.15	56,259	3,822
Mich.....	51	46	5	18	3,511	68.84	3,061	450
Minn.....	202	174	28	95	19,037	94.24	12,981	6,056
Mo.....	64	64	0	19	2,048	32.00	2,048	0
N. Mex.....	86	86	0	19	5,372	62.47	5,372	0
N. C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okla.....	348	348	0	136	15,527	44.62	15,527	0
Oreg.....	105	105	0	53	7,094	67.56	7,094	0
Tenn.....	272	243	29	92	17,241	63.39	15,796	1,445
Utah.....	249	249	0	117	14,724	59.13	14,724	0
Va.....	56	56	0	19	2,586	46.18	2,586	0
Wash.....	651	651	0	296	36,727	56.42	36,727	0
W. Va.....	85	82	3	31	5,138	60.45	4,813	325
Wisc.....	148	148	0	62	9,602	64.88	9,602	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, September 1965 1/

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		August 1965 in--		September 1964 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	305,000	648,000	$20,750,000	$68.09	$32.00	-2.1	+2.5	-7.7	-2.4
Ala.....	87	87	1,088	12.51	12.51	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska.....	91	318	6,756	74.24	21.25	-40.1	-13.9	-25.2	-28.8
Ariz.....	2,098	4,975	114,101	54.39	22.93	+1.4	+2.9	-4.8	+2.3
Ark.....	372	1,494	5,610	15.08	3.76	+13.4	+3.1	+30.7	+26.4
Calif.....	18,746	31,255	1,176,083	62.74	37.63	(4/)	+5.6	-24.3	-19.2
Colo.....	1,102	4,040	51,077	46.35	12.64	+13.7	+3.2	+4.5	+4.8
Conn.....	5/ 4,498	5/ 12,319	5/ 412,804	91.78	33.51	-6.3	+22.5	+24.7	+50.2
Del.....	1,404	2,552	73,566	52.40	28.83	-2.4	-2.9	-.2	-.6
Dist. of Col.....	782	845	60,455	77.31	71.54	+.7	-.4	+11.3	+16.0
Fla. 6/.....	8,100	(7/)	249,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,306	5,646	76,369	33.12	13.53	+.5	-.4	-3.3	+6.6
Guam 8/.....	28	28	1,207	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	967	1,268	85,861	88.79	67.71	+1.6	+.3	-5.9	+14.8
Ill.....	23,609	49,202	1,799,162	76.21	36.57	-3.5	-4.4	-16.2	-19.6
Iowa 6/.....	3,500	7,900	140,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	2,773	6,579	191,936	69.22	29.17	-.4	-.7	-6.0	-.1
Ky.....	1,123	3,601	43,373	38.62	12.04	-5.8	-8.2	-19.6	-14.0
La.....	7,898	8,667	411,219	52.07	47.45	-1.4	-1.3	-4.1	-4.2
Maine.....	2,366	7,562	111,312	47.05	14.72	+1.0	+5.3	+1.5	+4.8
Md.....	7,705	8,547	590,269	76.61	69.06	-.2	+1.0	+16.0	+23.6
Mass.....	7,649	15,306	568,020	74.26	37.11	+1.8	+8.0	-.6	+1.3
Mich.....	19,070	55,039	1,488,751	78.07	27.05	+6.6	+5.9	-12.1	-12.4
Minn.....	7,310	20,108	612,040	83.73	30.44	-1.3	+1.2	-19.1	-19.3
Miss.....	1,161	1,435	19,849	17.10	13.83	-6.1	+.2	-18.0	+.3
Mo.....	9,674	12,451	635,221	65.66	51.02	-.3	-.2	+.1	+.4
Mont.....	951	2,920	50,508	53.11	17.30	-1.5	-6.1	-10.9	-10.7
Nev.....	378	678	21,009	55.58	30.99	-7.5	+10.4	+13.6	+15.3
N. H.....	690	2,252	42,463	61.54	18.86	-5.6	-1.8	-23.5	-21.1
N. J.9/.....	9,339	30,378	1,077,272	115.35	35.46	+4.7	-1.8	+2.9	-3.9
N. Mex.....	259	510	11,355	43.84	22.26	-3.4	-2.9	-43.7	-42.4
N. Y. 10/.....	50,761	107,095	4,860,256	95.75	45.38	-1.6	+12.1	+9.7	+27.8
N. C.....	1,678	4,604	51,685	30.80	11.23	+4.7	+18.9	-2.2	+4.9
N. Dak.....	265	964	13,908	52.48	14.43	-11.6	-10.8	-13.5	-15.8
Ohio.....	26,447	81,677	1,669,848	63.14	20.44	-15.2	-6.9	-15.8	-12.7
Okla.....	7,950	(7/)	92,533	11.64	---	---	-2.7	---	-11.0
Oreg.....	3,665	(7/)	166,510	45.43	---	---	-22.8	---	-20.7
Pa.....	32,832	39,706	2,129,682	64.87	53.64	-2.1	-2.0	-9.5	-8.0
P. R.....	1,259	1,259	10,548	8.38	8.38	+21.3	+18.1	+51.9	+60.9
R. I.....	2,988	7,537	193,841	64.87	25.72	+4.9	+13.0	+8.1	+9.7
S. C.....	1,446	1,632	39,394	27.24	24.14	+25.6	+2.0	+7.5	-3.6
S. Dak.....	328	1,171	11,825	36.05	10.10	+2.8	+4.0	+2.4	+7.1
Tenn.....	1,838	3,019	49,141	26.74	16.28	+2.3	+.6	-16.9	+24.6
Tex. 11/.....	8,900	(7/)	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	679	894	44,053	64.88	49.28	-10.1	-3.5	-79.0	-62.5
Vt. 11/.....	900	(7/)	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 12/.....	199	210	7,548	37.93	35.94	---	---	---	---
Va.....	2,879	7,619	140,817	48.91	18.48	-15.8	+3.3	+18.3	+20.5
Wash.....	6,657	9,948	467,852	70.28	47.03	-10.7	-9.5	-21.3	-8.2
W. Va.....	1,696	2,571	60,593	35.73	23.57	-2.7	-2.7	-6.7	+4.7
Wis.....	6,004	18,878	511,830	85.25	27.11	+3.7	+.5	-14.0	-23.2
Wyo.....	314	1,060	22,469	71.56	21.20	-9.9	-.1	+2.3	+3.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State fugures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ About 17 percent of this total is estimated. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Data for June; later data not received. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes and unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 12/ Data for July; September data not received.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, September 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 1/
Total.....	$37,721,866	$51,785,595	$1,040,933	$12,303,682	$14,240,044	$9,033,000
Ala.....	1,234,785	75,654	4,735	75,850	825	---
Alaska 2/.....	51,819	(3/)	---	20,569	14	51,556
Ariz.....	77,952	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	871,384	203,351	23,732	253,046	55,854	26,712
Calif.....	3,229,162	9,314,669	207,933	1,326,182	1,351,147	---
Colo.....	731,047	4/ 1,025,598	4,488	102,069	143,881	47,656
Conn.....	158,418	4/ 1,475,217	16,471	384,645	506,601	---
Del.....	23,030	28,630	3,642	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	62,006	275,675	468	41,639	4,280	512
Fla. 2/.....	1,005,664	261,790	13,241	189,272	53,130	---
Ga.....	1,003,810	(3/)	15,531	165,116	38,581	---
Guam 5/.....	13	53	---	619	1,530	---
Hawaii 2/.....	22,127	267,049	1,548	130,282	84,049	30,966
Idaho.....	46,854	371,939	95	24,336	---	---
Ill. 2/.....	2,692,000	1,969,366	80,342	1,043,692	1,740,919	861,775
Ind.....	1,011,552	130,254	62,917	133,567	273,032	---
Iowa.....	1,062,532	863,100	11,552	11,345	174,631	6/ 251,000
Kans. 2/.....	497,923	4/ 463,416	13,897	133,524	254,112	131,365
Ky. 2/.....	868,177	414,153	25,089	194,989	279,436	---
La.....	2,389,566	99,506	6,459	111,713	31,962	4,222
Maine 2/.....	333,157	123,563	8,946	46,986	24,565	91,743
Md. 2/.....	479,217	7/ 412,772	7,700	221,101	---	4,056
Mass.....	1,042,930	4/ 5,543,226	51,208	1,063,470	557,267	201,517
Mich.....	934,315	2,741,848	19,231	355,538	365,013	452,929
Minn.....	1,152,336	4/ 2,776,192	53,440	235,293	487,966	377,970
Miss.....	126,112	(3/)	2,147	---	---	---
Mo.....	1,396,467	(3/)	---	103,364	76,464	31,121
Mont.....	57,043	212,831	978	59	2,792	274,013
Nebr. 2/.....	324,967	4/ 269,087	21,067	97,853	25,281	---
Nev.....	21,846	964	1,163	(3/)	10,476	161,520
N. H.....	101,419	64,984	5,181	22,819	37,123	----
N. J.....	346,543	4/ 1,447,338	12,112	269,937	332,966	194,261
N. Mex. 2/.....	227,262	6,334	8,043	90,762	89,622	5,450
N. Y. 2/.....	1,281,468	4/ 12,483,910	102,037	2,155,701	3,677,213	331,146
N. C.....	406,239	222,774	25,850	321,675	235,274	80,626
N. Dak. 2/.....	139,213	4/ 323,750	1,594	91,396	47,876	12,366
Ohio.....	1,891,476	(3/)	51,433	289,705	754,044	948,197
Okla. 2/.....	1,764,017	177,600	34,986	323,230	92,290	---
Oreg.....	154,562	628,027	4,788	185,159	120,035	78,906
Pa.....	777,093	2,863,352	29,805	476,131	1,109,318	1,350,996
P. R. 2/.....	29,448	137,360	38	1,084	---	---
R. I. 2/.....	100,958	509,862	1,953	58,863	143,652	72,409
S. C.....	325,262	134,758	13,834	74,454	10,999	13,738
S. Dak.....	249,014	106,150	587	17,962	---	95,739
Tenn.....	578,243	376,332	3,704	35,987	57,138	---
Tex.....	2,616,614	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	52,206	251,190	2,625	140,992	60,542	1,656
Vt. 2/.....	215,756	24,858	1,842	28,109	---	---
V. I. 8/.....	1,341	459	2	55	146	205
Va.....	293,255	245,262	13,794	103,598	47,460	25,289
Wash.....	476,490	1,506,855	17,344	479,130	207,333	109,638
W. Va.....	210,720	254,081	11,580	75,049	392,715	16,654
Wis.....	2,533,425	670,388	38,554	583,237	268,333	280,858
Wyo.....	41,631	30,068	1,227	12,528	12,157	37,904

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $26,628 in Colorado, $16 in Conn, $12,936 in Kansas, $98,241 in Massachusetts, $35,444 in Minnesota, $12,617 in Nebraska, $7,616 in New Jersey, $52,240 in New York, and $2,946 in North Dakota. 5/ Data for June; later data not received. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Data for July; September data not received

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, September 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total	$79.62	$61.99	$17.63	$189.37	$88.88	$77.91	$10.96	$84.67	$62.91	$21.75	$35.34	$32.09	$3.25
Ala.	67.96	57.02	10.94	302.62	69.06	66.53	2.53	47.05	41.99	5.06	11.81	11.80	.01
Alaska 2/	108.89	71.21	37.69	(3/)	82.23	82.23	---	161.86	71.64	90.21	35.44	35.44	(4/)
Ariz.	63.72	57.89	5.84	(3/)	71.88	71.88	---	67.44	67.44	---	28.77	28.77	---
Ark.	65.00	50.48	14.52	62.21	72.34	60.10	12.25	64.52	38.49	26.03	16.76	14.95	1.81
Calif.	105.35	93.54	11.81	290.22	136.23	119.49	16.74	114.59	97.33	17.26	44.22	41.80	2.41
Colo.	97.57	80.61	16.97	199.42	88.98	69.96	19.02	78.87	62.45	16.42	38.77	35.53	3.23
Conn.	85.65	60.86	24.79	191.09	117.10	63.45	53.65	87.46	43.44	44.02	46.75	37.94	8.81
Del.	68.77	52.80	15.97	172.47	90.66	79.42	11.24	76.92	76.92		28.96	28.96	---
Dist. of Col.	89.49	63.04	26.44	299.32	77.36	75.05	2.31	84.29	72.05	12.24	32.98	32.79	.19
Fla. 2/	62.87	49.36	13.51	350.92	65.94	60.83	5.11	66.93	56.38	10.55	15.71	15.22	.49
Ga.	57.87	47.06	10.81	(3/)	60.71	55.85	4.86	60.63	54.55	6.08	22.69	22.17	.52
Guam 5/	74.78	74.71	.07	1.04	(6/)	(6/)	---	(6/)	(6/)	---	15.23	13.22	2.00
Hawaii 2/	89.96	72.94	17.02	335.91	101.03	78.91	22.11	158.65	64.31	94.34	45.28	39.30	5.98
Idaho	74.56	63.09	11.48	144.05	69.83	69.09	.74	58.29	50.46	7.83	39.47	39.47	---
Ill. 2/	94.73	45.11	49.62	533.70	96.04	62.19	33.86	101.05	66.91	34.14	44.82	38.09	6.73
Ind.	90.23	44.86	45.37	193.26	98.40	62.41	35.99	126.82	48.57	78.25	30.28	24.68	5.59
Iowa	96.96	56.94	40.02	124.89	101.75	91.46	10.30	94.28	85.87	8.40	40.84	37.04	3.80
Kans. 2/	94.28	70.59	23.69	149.83	105.55	77.13	28.42	116.16	90.43	25.72	39.92	33.24	6.68
Ky. 2/	64.00	49.42	14.57	33.00	73.50	63.40	10.10	78.45	61.91	16.54	25.18	21.85	3.33
La.	85.03	66.84	18.19	170.97	80.86	78.48	2.37	58.75	53.09	5.66	23.23	22.93	.30
Maine 2/	83.35	52.36	30.99	251.14	104.24	72.74	31.50	90.69	70.19	20.50	28.87	27.50	1.37
Md. 2/	91.22	44.42	46.80	7/ 37.07	84.78	65.14	19.64	91.85	64.54	27.31	34.13	34.13	---
Mass.	90.52	70.14	20.38	179.36	151.00	128.41	22.59	146.36	67.07	79.29	48.27	42.73	5.54
Mich.	100.99	81.75	19.24	416.57	91.97	80.33	11.64	112.76	85.77	27.00	36.67	34.34	2.33
Minn.	92.62	55.57	37.04	188.65	116.13	66.14	49.99	114.74	59.03	55.70	52.73	43.43	9.30
Miss.	39.15	37.44	1.71	(3/)	45.48	44.65	.84	43.81	43.81	---	9.21	9.21	---
Mo.	71.66	57.83	13.84	(3/)	75.00	75.00	---	74.44	67.77	6.66	24.54	23.82	.71
Mont.	78.93	65.58	13.35	172.89	79.40	75.19	4.22	61.30	61.26	.04	36.40	36.04	.37
Nebr. 2/	73.92	44.53	29.39	157.73	96.31	58.55	37.75	87.17	51.26	35.91	30.17	28.71	1.46
Nev.	81.47	72.26	9.20	11.34	110.77	103.31	7.46	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	31.39	29.40	2.00
N. H.	109.69	86.09	23.60	38.16	111.38	91.14	20.24	118.89	82.61	36.28	44.38	36.37	8.01
N. J.	90.36	65.59	24.77	247.66	92.47	79.36	13.11	103.07	72.87	30.20	50.61	47.62	2.99
N. Mex. 2/	80.53	58.21	22.32	(6/)	96.30	73.25	23.05	92.77	69.75	23.02	32.55	29.55	3.00
N. Y. 2/	97.28	74.78	22.49	330.59	118.40	86.00	32.40	135.15	74.97	60.18	55.67	49.01	6.66
N. C.	63.46	53.96	9.50	94.16	71.15	65.89	5.26	73.16	59.15	14.02	25.06	22.86	2.20
N. Dak. 2/	94.53	66.78	27.75	227.35	89.06	69.14	19.92	117.79	64.99	52.80	43.59	37.71	5.88
Ohio	90.64	67.36	23.28	(3/)	85.81	69.79	16.02	80.30	65.74	14.57	32.64	28.72	3.92
Okla. 2/	97.65	76.18	21.47	157.73	123.91	102.39	21.52	113.82	92.30	21.52	33.72	32.49	1.24
Oreg.	75.21	59.70	15.51	149.96	87.74	78.35	9.39	70.39	48.24	22.15	41.76	37.97	3.79
Pa.	80.66	63.69	16.97	247.48	83.74	82.04	1.71	79.88	57.51	22.37	31.33	27.38	3.94
P. R. 2/	9.56	8.56	1.00	33.84	8.64	8.61	.03	8.58	8.53	.05	4.08	4.08	---
R. I. 2/	97.30	79.51	17.79	54.15	95.01	76.76	18.25	97.28	77.34	19.94	43.35	37.24	6.11
S. C.	52.87	39.97	12.91	132.64	61.76	54.35	7.41	53.39	45.25	8.13	15.70	15.30	.40
S. Dak.	90.76	52.60	38.16	92.71	71.95	66.75	5.19	74.36	58.52	15.84	32.43	32.43	---
Tenn.	60.88	47.98	12.90	31.35	59.62	57.82	1.80	58.35	55.75	2.60	24.53	23.80	.73
Tex.	69.13	57.82	11.31	(3/)	69.74	69.74	---	57.26	57.26	---	19.07	19.07	---
Utah	70.22	58.91	11.31	105.01	74.48	58.27	16.20	70.90	41.95	28.95	34.15	31.42	2.75
Vt. 2/	87.83	47.24	40.59	159.35	75.78	60.93	14.85	81.22	59.97	21.25	29.70	29.70	---
V. I. 8/	40.71	37.71	3.00	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	38.69	37.69	1.00	19.70	19.57	.14
Va.	68.89	46.53	22.35	66.94	72.78	60.76	12.03	71.99	56.96	15.03	25.32	24.30	1.03
Wash.	77.59	62.26	15.33	147.98	93.65	67.92	25.73	56.80	30.33	26.47	35.46	32.16	3.30
W. Va.	54.68	39.67	15.01	24.17	57.81	42.81	15.00	53.46	40.46	13.00	26.63	22.98	3.65
Wis.	122.22	30.98	91.25	141.85	100.33	51.09	49.24	127.32	37.54	89.78	46.16	40.03	6.14
Wyo.	86.53	69.07	17.46	(6/)	97.00	75.09	21.91	86.00	68.33	17.67	38.80	35.66	3.14

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Less than one cent. 5/ Data for June; later data not received. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Data for July; September data not received.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, September 1965 1/

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in month		Benefits awarded in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	394,227	---	---	---	---	$2,266,233
Total, OASI	347,748	---	---	---	---	2,075,767
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	314,310	---	20,390,805	$1,483,452	---	2,249,402
Monthly benefits, OASI	267,831	---	18,706,337	1,365,881	---	2,058,936
Monthly benefits, DI	46,479	---	1,684,468	117,571	---	190,466
Old-age (retired-worker)	136,766	$91.81	10,966,408	920,960	$83.98	1,376,787
Disability (disabled-worker)	24,423	101.59	964,635	94,242	97.70	148,918
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	38,808	43.90	2,794,103	120,386	43.09	185,614
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	32,902	44.79	2,604,350	113,683	43.65	173,673
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,906	38.91	189,753	6,703	35.33	11,941
Widow's or widower's	43,486	79.17	2,278,742	167,823	73.65	251,358
Parent's	264	87.21	35,569	2,700	75.90	4,124
Child's (OASI and DI)	62,844	---	2,880,236	146,397	---	233,442
Child's (OASI--total)	46,694	---	2,350,156	129,770	---	203,835
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	12,199	38.45	429,017	13,356	31.13	20,679
Child's (OASI-survivor) 2/	34,495	66.13	1,921,139	116,414	60.60	183,156
Child's (DI)	16,150	33.89	530,080	16,627	31.37	29,607
Mother's	7,719	69.86	471,112	30,945	65.69	49,159
Lump sum death payments	79,917	4/222.85	---	---	---	16,831

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	September 1965	August 1965	September 1964
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	20,390,805	20,210,872	19,702,804
Total, OASI	18,706,337	18,542,577	18,147,299
Total, DI	1,684,468	1,668,295	1,555,505
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$2,266,233	$1,407,906	$1,365,380
Total, OASI	2,075,767	1,286,968	1,253,856
Total, DI	190,466	120,938	111,524
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	136,766	42,568	82,839
In current-payment status, end of month	10,966,408	10,883,542	10,604,611
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$91.81	$79.27	$80.80
In current-payment status, end of month	83.98	78.10	77.45
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	24,423	14,545	18,515
In current-payment status, end of month	964,635	955,458	883,782
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$101.59	$92.76	$95.73
In current-payment status, end of month	97.70	91.16	91.02
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 5/	15,934,000	15,823,000	15,404,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 5/	14,051,000	13,966,000	13,526,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$19,640	$20,790	$19,984
DI	1,893	1,980	2,229

1/ Average amount and monthly rate figures for September 1965 are shown at the new rates payable under the 1965 amendments.
2/ Includes $830 million in retroactive benefit payments for the period January-August 1965 as provided by the "7 percent, $4 minimum" benefit increase provision in the 1965 amendments. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
3/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
4/ Average lump-sum per worker; there were 75,529 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
5/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

Index of Subjects and Authors

WELFARE IN REVIEW

1965 Volume 3

Adams, Margaret K., "State Public Assistance Legislation, 1963 and 1964," Oct p. 10
Aged:
"Administration on Aging," Oct p. 22
"Implications of New Research on Aging, Feb p. 8
"Trends in Life Expectancy," May p. 6
"Trends in Public Action for Aging," May p. 1
Aid to the blind, April p. 1
Aid to families with dependent children:
Incapacitated Fathers, Jan p. 1

Besner, Arthur, "Economic Deprivation and Family Patterns," Sept p. 20
Besner, Arthur and Lola M. Irelan, "Low-Income Outlook on Life," Sept p. 13
Boyle, Daniel C., "A Guide to Medical Care Administration: Volume 1. Concepts and Principles," (book) Oct p. 23
Book notes:
"In Aid of the Unemployed," July p. 17
"A Guide to Medical Care Administration," Oct p. 23
"The Professional Altruist," (history of social work as a profession), Dec p. 22
Brotman, Herman B. and Marvin J. Taves, "Trends in Public Action for the Aging," May p. 1

Campbell, Arthur A., The "Growth of American Families" Studies, Oct p. 17
Children:
child abuse laws, Sept p. 28
health project grants program, Aug p. 17
child rearing of the poor, Jan p. 9
child welfare research, June p. 19
child welfare demonstration projects, July p. 16
deprivation in childhood, Mar p. 1
training children in low-income families for school, June p. 1
Health and Welfare provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Aug pp. 1, 14
research on, June p. 19
demonstration projects, July p. 16
training grants, Sept p. 29
Chilman, Catherine S., "Child Rearing and Family Relationship Patterns of the Very Poor," Jan p. 9
Coll, Blanche D., book note, July p. 17; "Deprivation in Childhood: Its Relation to the Cycle of Poverty," Mar p. 1
Congress:
Summary and legislative history of Welfare and Child Health provisions of 1965 Title XIX Amendments to the Social Security Act, Aug p. 1
welfare legislation--88th Congress, Jan p. 6
Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Programs:
see Research and demonstration grants programs
Cowhig, James D., "Marital Instability Among Women in the United States," July p. 12

Demonstration projects:
see Research and demonstration grants programs

Families:
a look at adult men from motherless and fatherless homes, Nov p. 19
child rearing of the poor, Jan p. 9
economic deprivation and family patterns, Sept p. 20
feeding a family on public assistance budget, May p. 8
growth of American families, Oct p. 17
Farley, Marjorie, "International Research Administered by the Welfare Administration," April p. 13

Hawkins, Charles E., "Legislation in the 88th Congress Concerning Welfare Administration

Note: Index does not include material in the "Program and Operating Statistics" section nor the material in the annual Statistical Supplement.

Programs," Jan p. 6; "Welfare and Child Health Provisions of 'Medicare' Act: Summary and Legislative History" Aug p. 1
Health Services, for mentally retarded, Sept p. 8
Health Services Activities, Children's Bureau, Feb p. 1
Institutions for Delinquent Children, Jan p. 5
Irelan, Lola M., "Health Practices of the Poor," Oct p. 1
Irelan, Lola M. and Arthur Besner, "Low-Income Outlook on Life," Sept p. 13

Job training:
placement and training of the needy, Nov p. 14
work experience projects, Feb p. 14, March p. 17
effect of activities, Sept p. 28
Juvenile Delinquency, project grants, April p. 17

Lansdale, Robert T., "Incapacitated Fathers in AFDC--A Target for Special Emphasis," Jan p. 1

Law:
Child Abuse laws, Sept p. 28
Juvenile Court cases in 1963, May p. 19
Legal Aid, legal services for the poor, May p. 11

Medical:
"A Guide to Medical Care Administration," (book) Oct p. 23
child health provisions, Aug p. 1
Medical Assistance, Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Aug p. 14
Mental Retardation, health services for mentally retarded, Sept p. 8
Moles, Oliver C., Jr., "Training Children in Low-Income Families for School," June p. 1; Child Training Practices, an empirical study, Dec p. 1
Mugge, Robert H., "Recipients of Aid to the Blind," April p. 1
Oettinger, Katherine B., "Children's Bureau Health Service Activities Under the 1963 Social Security Amendments," Feb p. 1
Otis, Jack, "Problems and Promise in the Use of Indigenous Personnel," June p. 12

Personnel, use of indigenous personnel, June p. 12
Podell, Lawrence, "A Study of Office-Based Eligibility Decisions," Dec p. 20
Population, recent data on Negro and white population in the U.S., Nov p. 20

Poverty:
consumer practices of the poor, Nov p. 1
child rearing of the poor, Jan p. 9
deprivation in childhood, Mar p. 1
family patterns, Sept p. 20
health practices of the poor, Oct p. 1
legal services for the poor, May p. 11
low-income outlook on life, Sept. p. 13
training children for school, June p. 1
Public Assistance:
"A Study of Office-Based Eligibility Decisions," Dec p. 20
community action programs, April p. 18
feeding a family on a budget, May p. 8
State legislation 1963 and 1964, Oct p. 10
characteristics associated with receipt and non-receipt of aid, July p. 1
Publications of interest: Jan p. 20, Feb p. 19, May p. 20, June p. 28, July p. 19, Aug p. 19, Sept p. 30, Nov p. 24, Dec p. 30

Research:
international research of welfare administration, April p. 13
child welfare, June p. 19
Research and demonstration grants programs:
Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Programs: Feb p. 15, Mar p. 18, April p. 12, June p. 20, July p. 16 and Sept p. 28
projects aided under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Programs, June p. 23
Richards, Louise, "Consumer Practices of the Poor," Nov p. 1

Schiffer, Clara G., "Training for Health Services for the Mentally Retarded," Sept p. 8
Schlamp, Fredric T. and Robert C. Stone, "Characteristics Associated with Receipt or Non-receipt of Financial Aid from Welfare Agencies," July p. 1
Schneider, Anna W., "1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act on Protective Payments to Aged, Blind and Disabled," Dec p. 26
Shmelzer, June L. and Clark Tibbitts, "New Directions in Aging and Their Research Implications," Feb p. 8
Siff, Hilda, "Feeding a Family on a Public Assistance Budget," May p. 8; "The Professional Altruist," (book) Dec p. 22
Social Security:
provisions of 1965 Title XIX Amendments, including welfare and child health; medical

assistance, Aug pp. 1, 14
guides for State action on welfare provisions, Sept p. 1
timetable for implementation of welfare provisions, Sept p. 6

State public assistance legislation, Oct p. 10; 1965 Amendments to the SSA on Protective Payments to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (Note) Dec p. 26

Stone, Robert C. and Fredric T. Schlamp, "Characteristics Associated with Receipt or Nonreceipt of Financial Aid from Welfare Agencies," July p. 1

Taves, Marvin J. and Herman B. Brotman, "Trends in Public Action for the Aging," May p. 1
Tibbitts, Clark and June L. Shmelzer, "New Directions in Aging and Their Research Implications," Feb p. 8

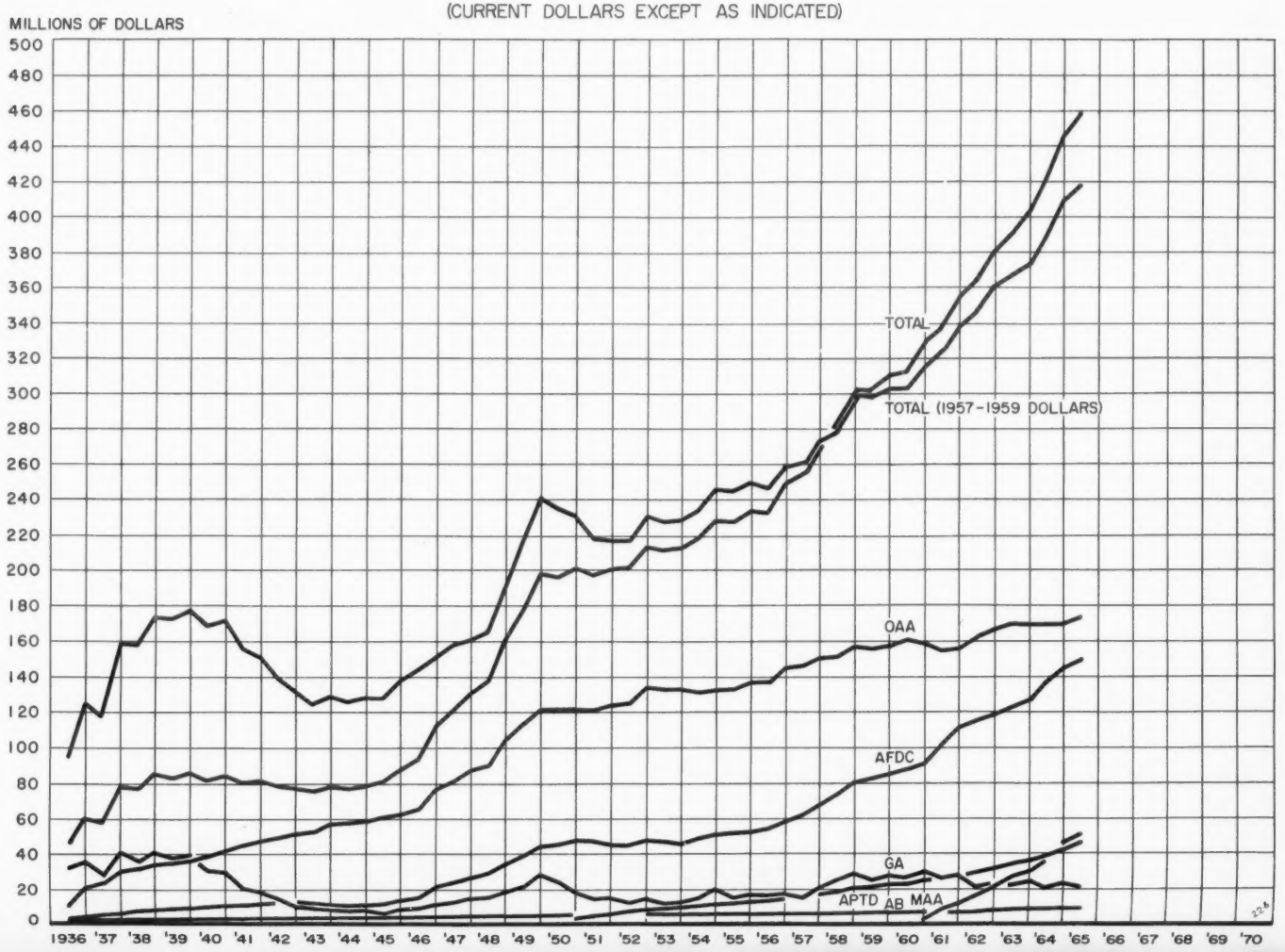
Training Grants:
juvenile delinquency projects, April p. 17
child welfare, Sept p. 29
Training programs, Evaluation of Staff Programs, Mar p. 11
Truelson, Andrew R. N., "Helping Needy People Get Jobs and Hold Them," Nov p. 14

Unemployment, "In Aid of the Unemployed" (book) July p. 17

Weiss, Carol H., "Evaluation of Staff Training Programs," Mar p. 11
Welfare Administration:
guide for State action on 1965 Social Security Amendments, Sept p. 1
Health and Welfare Provisions, Title XIX of 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, Aug p. 1
Winston, Ellen, "Medical Assistance Under Title XIX of the Social Security Act," Aug p. 14

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY PROGRAM, JUNE AND DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936 TO DATE

(CURRENT DOLLARS EXCEPT AS INDICATED)



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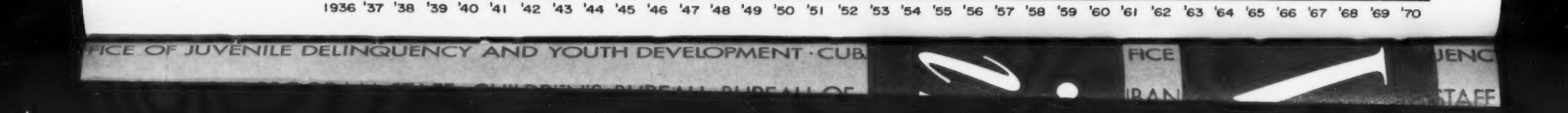
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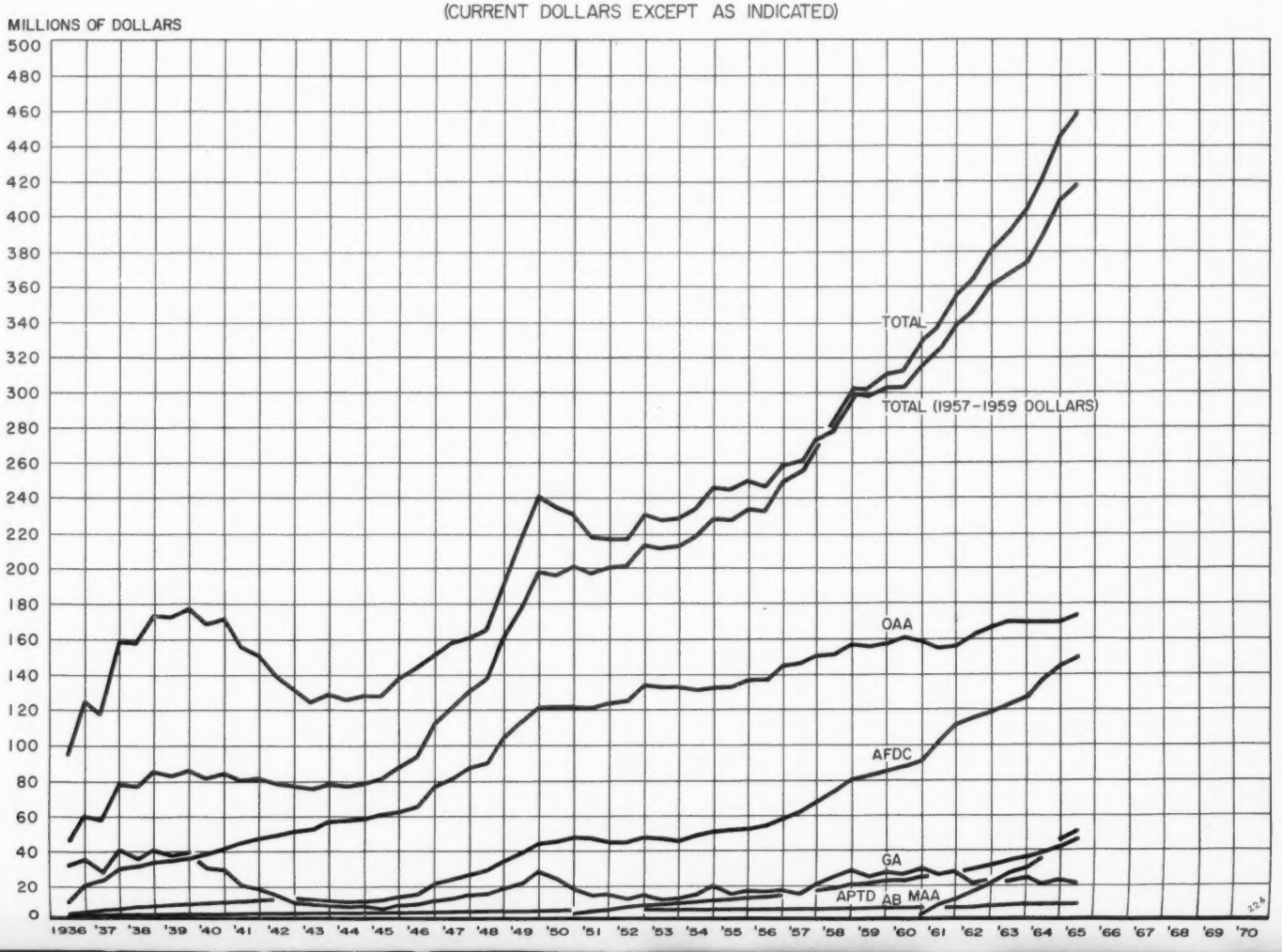
AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY PROGRAM, JUNE AND DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, 1936 TO DATE

(CURRENT DOLLARS EXCEPT AS INDICATED)



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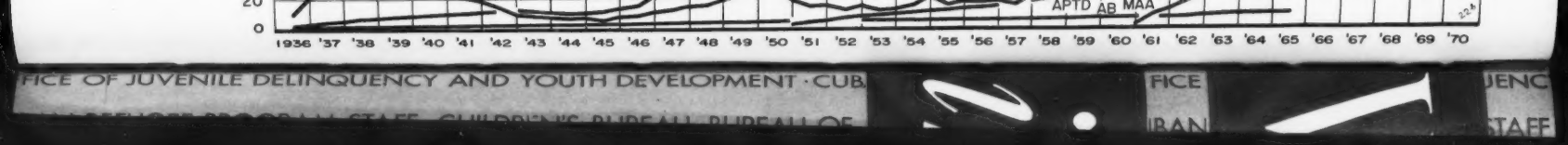

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